

HE WAS MAD.

A Frothing Cur Creates Consternation in Collinsville.

Bites a Number of People and Two Dogs.

Persons Bitten Come to St. Louis for Treatment.

Mayor W. J. Mathews Issues a Proclamation of Warning.

THE RABID CANINE KILLED AFTER A CHASE AND HIS BODY HUNG UP.

MR. C. H. KRAFT HAS DR. R. H. THOMAS, A NORTH ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN, FLY TO A MADSTONE TO HIS DAUGHTER'S INJURY—MR. JOHN MATHIAS BOY ALSO RECEIVES AN APPLICATION—DR. THOMAS THINKS FROM A DESCRIPTION FURNISHED HIM OF THE DOG'S ANIMAL THAT THE BEAST WAS UNDOUBTEDLY MAD.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Feb. 25.—The mad dog scare which the citizens of this city received Friday afternoon, when a number of men and children and several dogs were bitten by a strange cur supposed to have been afflicted with rabies, has not yet subsided. As published in yesterday's Post-Dispatch, a strange dog wandered into the city about 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, and when near the intersection of Main street and Morrison avenue attacked several other dogs and a number of people before he was killed.

The fact that the dog was entirely unknown and the symptoms exhibited were such as to justify the physicians here to pronounce it a probable case of the rabies induced Mayor W. J. Mathews to issue to-day the following proclamation:

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

In view of the fact that several of our inhabitants and a number of dogs have been bitten by a dog supposed to be suffering with rabies, I, W. J. Mathews, Mayor of the city of St. Louis, do hereby order that no dog or dogs be allowed to run loose unless muzzled from March 1, 1893, to April 1, 1893. The proper officers are hereby instructed to destroy or have destroyed all dogs found running at large or muzzled within the time specified.

W. J. Mathews, Mayor.

Copies of this proclamation, printed on red paper, are conspicuously posted around the city hall and in all the stores and other places of public resort in the city.

Notwithstanding this, however, the canine population of the city was parading the streets as usual, and while none of these were muzzled they were, nevertheless, eyed with considerable distrust, especially by the small boys who had been witnesses of the scene the day before. The story briefly told is that a yellow dog was seen on Main street, opposite the store of Mr. C. H. Kraft, acting in a very peculiar manner. Several dogs of the city looking upon him as an intruder bristled up to him and showed fight. The stranger tackled them, and one bite from his vicious teeth seemed to settle them, for each in turn gave a yelp and ran away. The cry of "mad dog" was started, and several bystanders picked up stones and threw them at him. This seemed to infuriate the cur, and, darting at Mr. Ed. Bailey, he nipped him on the leg. He then tackled the 6-year-old girl of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kraft, who was standing on the sidewalk, and grabbed her by the left arm, drew her close, and with his teeth she had a close shave on the dog's teeth scarcely penetrated the skin. As several gentlemen ran to her assistance the dog ran off and started up Main street.

Just beyond Morrison avenue he encountered West Johnson, a well-known carpenter and a man about 35 years of age. He viciously bit him in the leg, just above the ankle, and bit him in the left arm, just above the elbow, just before he killed a little brute with bloodshot eyes and frothing mouth, ran across the street and grabbed Claud Mather, the 6-year-old son of John M. Mather, and gave him a pinch in the leg.

By this time ex-City Marshal Thomas Reynolds and Officer J. K. Johnson, who had been pursuing the dog, came up with him. The officer had not drawn his revolver, as he saw he could not use it with out great danger of shooting something besides the dog. As both Reynolds and Johnson, puffing and blowing, came up with the dog, Johnson reached back to draw his pistol, but before he could get it out the dog was in front of him and with one blow of a pick handle he was carrying killed the cur outright.

THE DOG HUNG UP.

Then the crowds of ladies and children who had taken refuge in the stores along the street began to slowly emerge. A messenger assured that there was further danger, went up and took a look at the prostrate form of the little brute who had created so much consternation.

The first question asked then was, "Whose dog is he?" but no one could answer the question. Then a committee took the canine and bore him to the city hall, in front of which he was strung up to a post and left hanging until this afternoon, awaiting some one to claim him. There was no one poor, however, to do him reverence, so he was cut down and carried out of the city. Any citizens here scout the idea that the dog was afflicted with the rabies, and think that he was made vicious by the attacks of the other dogs and afterwards became infuriated by being pursued.

ED A MADSTONE.

Collinsville Victims Visit St. Louis to Try the Virtues of the Up-to-date Cure.

The Collinsville sufferers were advised of the virtues attributed to the madstone as a means of warding off hydrophobia, and early yesterday morning Mr. C. H. Kraft came over to St. Louis with his little daughter, Naud, who had been bitten, to avail himself of the virtues of such a stone in the hands of Dr. E. B. Thomas, a North St. Louis physician. Dr. Thomas examined the little one's injury. He found no abrasion and nothing for the stone to get a stone to draw the poison out. He told the father that when he got home he might expect to find the stone adhering closely to the wound.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. John M. Mather brought his little boy over to the same doctor for madstone treatment. The physician did not apply the stone this time, but let Mr. Mather take him home and gave him full particulars on how to use it on his little son. Dr. Thomas strenuously advised the parties, whatever might be the effect, of the application of the madstone, to avail themselves of the treatment of the Pasteur Institution, Chicago, a concern making a specialty of rabies.

KILLED BOTH.

A Terrible Tragedy in One of Atlanta's Prominent Families.

Miss Julia Force Shoots and Kills Her Two Sisters.

She Surrenders to the Police, but Refuses to Give Any Explanation.

"It Was a Family Affair"—This Is Her Answer to All Questions.

A STATEMENT IS IN THE HANDS OF A FRIEND SEE WILL NOT NAME.

Every Circumstance Proves That the Act Was Committed During a Temporary Spell of Insanity—For Three Months Her Conduct Indicated an Unsettled Mind—Her Brother and Family in St. Louis Completely Prostrated by the News.

Dr. E. B. Thomas, of 1114 Madison street, who possesses the madstone, has made a study of hydrophobia, and was seen by a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday afternoon. The doctor of the dog, he described to him and said that his apparent blindness to obstacles was strong evidence of rabies. He said that the fact that he had pursued his blind journey out of town to where he ran into Dr. Powell's office, and being shot and killed, and several paroxysms, and was evidence that the beast was in an advanced stage of hydrophobia. He would recognize that the Collinsville people at once kill every dog in the town as a starter for the disease. When the Pasteur Institute was mentioned, he made no charge for the medicine. In view of the evident madness of the dog the Collinsville people should avail themselves of the treatment of the Pasteur Institute.

Dr. Warner said, "I've never seen a case of rabies in a dog. Some times it does not break out for two years or more. The first symptom is an itching or twitching of the mouth and the dog is likely to be manageable. Hydrophobia is an incurable disease, but some stages of it are."

Speaking of the madstones he gave the reporter a full description of them. He said that he had seen some time ago and he kept them, any people had strong faith in them, but he believed that a little medical treatment would do no harm, even where the stone was used. The doctor did not advocate the stone at all, and made no charge for the medicine. In view of the evident madness of the dog the Collinsville people should avail themselves of the treatment of the Pasteur Institute.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Double Tragedy on a Public Street in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 25.—The fashionable quarter of the city was startled this afternoon by a double tragedy which was enacted on the corner of I and Main streets.

Shortly after 1 o'clock three pistol shots in rapid succession attracted the attention of the people in the neighborhood, who, upon looking around to ascertain the cause, saw the bodies of a man and woman lying upon the sidewalk. The man was J. Frank Galt, a well-known attorney, and the woman was Mrs. Galt. The man was shot in the head, and the woman was shot in the chest. The man was shot in the head, and the woman was shot in the chest. The man was shot in the head, and the woman was shot in the chest.

THE SERVANT'S STORY.

The negro woman employed in the Force household as a house servant told a reporter what she knew of the tragedy. She said that Miss Julia had sent her to a store to buy a broom. When she returned the bodies had been discovered. When she went for the broom she left Miss Julia, Miss Minnie and Miss Florence in the house. Mrs. Force was down town. She said Miss Julia showed no signs of excitement when she sent her away from the house. She said she had been out of her head for three or four months.

THE STRIKE EXTENDING.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—The Nanticoke mine strike is extending. Yesterday the men at the Glen Lyon and Grand Tunnel collieries joined the main body of the strikers. There are now about 2,500 men and boys out of work. The strike was originated by eight boys who were paid at the rate of \$1.25, but who wanted \$1.35 per day.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 25.—All weavers, sixty-five in number, employed at the Sabin & Sayles Woolen Co.'s mills at Dayville, went on strike to-day. They demand that the company should pay them \$1.25 per day, and that they should be allowed to work on their own time.

USED A RED-HOT POKER.

A Demented Mechanic Impales Himself and Deeds Result.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25.—Conrad Fapp, a mechanic 45 years old and demented, escaped from his home yesterday and was locked in the station-house at Groveport for safe keeping. Some time during the night he heated a poker red hot, placed it against his body and impaled himself upon it. He was dead when found this morning.

VICTIM NO. 1.

Sophia Halpern, a Russian Patriot, Driven Insane.

Under the New Treaty She Would Be Liable to Extradition.

And Execution for an Attempt Upon the Czar's Life.

HOW LIBERAL AMERICA SUPPORTS THE RULE OF DESPOTISM.

What the Russian Criminal Code Says Constitutes an Attempt to Kill the Emperor or Any Member of His Family—Russian-Americans in New York Intensely Excited—Arbitrary Conduct of Bellevue Hospital Doctors, Who Detain the Mad Nihilist From Her Friends—Fears That She Will Be Returned as an Insane Immigrant.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Russian colonists say that Sophia Halpern is the first victim of the new treaty of extradition between the United States and Russia, and that she was made insane by anxiety and alarm about that treaty, which many of the Russians in this country believe will enable Russia to extradite political offenders, and that her whole mental energy had been engaged under tremendous strain for the past few years in aiding the movement by her compatriots in this city to prevent the ratification of the treaty. It is a fact that she went insane Wednesday evening at a meeting called at 56 Orchard street to protest against the treaty, suddenly denouncing one of the speakers, a Russian named Louis Miller, as a spy of the Czar. The news of the ratification of the treaty and of the insanity of Miss Halpern, in whom the colony has been very much interested because of her devotedness in behalf of the Russian cause, has been a shock to the Russian-American community, her youth, beauty and wealth, yesterday wrought the colony up to tremendous excitement.

The police believe that after sending the colored servant out, Miss Julia went to the room where Miss Florence lay sick in bed and shot her, and then hurrying towards the kitchen, met and shot Miss Minnie. She then locked the door and started for the police station, but some time before this had sent a message to her brother, that Sister Florence, who had been ill, was worse. On his return to the house he made the awful discovery. Whether the message to her brother was insincerely planned as a denouement to the tragedy, or if he wished to bring the body to his home is not yet decided. Owing to the reticence of the unfortunate woman add to the fact that the surviving members of the family have not recovered sufficiently from the shock to recall the circumstances, the facts are to some extent confused in the obtainable accounts.

Miss Force has been kept in the office of the Chief of Police, to-night your correspondent again visited her but she declined the call. She has been called on by many old friends to whom she makes the variable statement: "My mother and sisters hated me, and did all they could to make my life miserable. I resolved to get even, I have done it, have I not? Oh! what a crime I have committed, but I could not help it, I was forced to it."

Then she would quit the subject, and turn her conversation in some other direction. Late this evening one of her brothers called on her, but she refused to see him. "Poor girl," said he, "she has been crazy for years, but I never thought she would come to this; and he buried his face in his hands. The woman never noticed his presence, nor gave any sign that she knew that anything unusual had taken place. She said that she should remain in the Chief's office all night, and a pallet was laid down for her, but she refused to avail herself of it, and is spending the night sitting up in a chair.

The funeral of the two dead girls will take place to-morrow. There is no doubt to-night that the bodies of the two girls will be taken to the Episcopal Church. Some years ago Miss Julia felt that her life should be devoted to religion, and she secured admittance into the order of Gray Nuns, a high church sisterhood. After being there some time she concluded that it would be better for her to return to the world. A great mistake the family made, according to the criticism of immediate friends, was in not having put her into an asylum long ago. To mistake family sympathy the present tragedy is due, as it appears now that her very erratic conduct antedated three months ago.

ST. LOUIS RELATIVES.

Mr. Force, the St. Louis brother referred to in the above telegram, is Mr. Houston T. Force of the Scott-Force Hat Co., 800 Washington avenue. He lives at 4434 Morgan street, where a Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter called about 7:15 last evening. The colored attendant at Mr. Force's house was in, but his manner indicated some doubt about the gentleman being seen. He, however, sent word up-stairs, and Mrs. Force came down. She said that Mr. Force had just received a dispatch from Atlanta, and was so prostrated that he could not see her. She said she was asked what intelligence they had heard of the tragedy, and she said absolutely nothing, except that the sister who did the killing was temporarily insane. The telegram was just received; the porter must have met the messenger boy as he was leaving. The family was just dinner when the news was received, and its contents completely crushed Mr. Force, Mr. Force eagerly read a dispatch which the reporter had brought for the information of the family and what little consolation the facts might give. She took it up for Mr. Force's perusal. She returned with a copy of the telegram just received and which read as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25, 1893. H. T. Force, 4341 Morgan St. St. Louis: Julia, while temporarily insane, killed Minnie and Florence with a revolver.

"Now, this is all we know," said Mrs. Force, "and except for the statement that she was insane, we know nothing whatever about the tragedy, nor do we know anything concerning the event itself."

Mrs. Force was interrogated concerning the relations of the sisters, whether there had been any quarrels or disagreements that might have led to the killing; and she replied that so far as she had heard the relations of the three sisters, she had heard from them occasionally, and their last address, received some little time since, was that Florence was sick and confined to her bed.

Caught in the Act.

At 1:30 this morning word was received at the office of the Chief of Police that a burglar had effected an entrance into the residence of Dr. McCanless, No. 227 Lafayette avenue. Assistant Chief Lafayette sent word to the Lafayette Park station, and a colored man giving his name as Kinney Williams was arrested in the house and a number of articles packed up ready to be carried away.

KILLED BOTH.

A Terrible Tragedy in One of Atlanta's Prominent Families.

Miss Julia Force Shoots and Kills Her Two Sisters.

She Surrenders to the Police, but Refuses to Give Any Explanation.

"It Was a Family Affair"—This Is Her Answer to All Questions.

A STATEMENT IS IN THE HANDS OF A FRIEND SEE WILL NOT NAME.

Every Circumstance Proves That the Act Was Committed During a Temporary Spell of Insanity—For Three Months Her Conduct Indicated an Unsettled Mind—Her Brother and Family in St. Louis Completely Prostrated by the News.

Dr. E. B. Thomas, of 1114 Madison street, who possesses the madstone, has made a study of hydrophobia, and was seen by a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday afternoon. The doctor of the dog, he described to him and said that his apparent blindness to obstacles was strong evidence of rabies. He said that the fact that he had pursued his blind journey out of town to where he ran into Dr. Powell's office, and being shot and killed, and several paroxysms, and was evidence that the beast was in an advanced stage of hydrophobia. He would recognize that the Collinsville people at once kill every dog in the town as a starter for the disease. When the Pasteur Institute was mentioned, he made no charge for the medicine. In view of the evident madness of the dog the Collinsville people should avail themselves of the treatment of the Pasteur Institute.

Dr. Warner said, "I've never seen a case of rabies in a dog. Some times it does not break out for two years or more. The first symptom is an itching or twitching of the mouth and the dog is likely to be manageable. Hydrophobia is an incurable disease, but some stages of it are."

Speaking of the madstones he gave the reporter a full description of them. He said that he had seen some time ago and he kept them, any people had strong faith in them, but he believed that a little medical treatment would do no harm, even where the stone was used. The doctor did not advocate the stone at all, and made no charge for the medicine. In view of the evident madness of the dog the Collinsville people should avail themselves of the treatment of the Pasteur Institute.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Double Tragedy on a Public Street in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 25.—The fashionable quarter of the city was startled this afternoon by a double tragedy which was enacted on the corner of I and Main streets.

Shortly after 1 o'clock three pistol shots in rapid succession attracted the attention of the people in the neighborhood, who, upon looking around to ascertain the cause, saw the bodies of a man and woman lying upon the sidewalk. The man was J. Frank Galt, a well-known attorney, and the woman was Mrs. Galt. The man was shot in the head, and the woman was shot in the chest. The man was shot in the head, and the woman was shot in the chest.

THE SERVANT'S STORY.

The negro woman employed in the Force household as a house servant told a reporter what she knew of the tragedy. She said that Miss Julia had sent her to a store to buy a broom. When she returned the bodies had been discovered. When she went for the broom she left Miss Julia, Miss Minnie and Miss Florence in the house. Mrs. Force was down town. She said Miss Julia showed no signs of excitement when she sent her away from the house. She said she had been out of her head for three or four months.

THE STRIKE EXTENDING.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—The Nanticoke mine strike is extending. Yesterday the men at the Glen Lyon and Grand Tunnel collieries joined the main body of the strikers. There are now about 2,500 men and boys out of work. The strike was originated by eight boys who were paid at the rate of \$1.25, but who wanted \$1.35 per day.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 25.—All weavers, sixty-five in number, employed at the Sabin & Sayles Woolen Co.'s mills at Dayville, went on strike to-day. They demand that the company should pay them \$1.25 per day, and that they should be allowed to work on their own time.

USED A RED-HOT POKER.

A Demented Mechanic Impales Himself and Deeds Result.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25.—Conrad Fapp, a mechanic 45 years old and demented, escaped from his home yesterday and was locked in the station-house at Groveport for safe keeping. Some time during the night he heated a poker red hot, placed it against his body and impaled himself upon it. He was dead when found this morning.

VICTIM NO. 1.

Sophia Halpern, a Russian Patriot, Driven Insane.

Under the New Treaty She Would Be Liable to Extradition.

And Execution for an Attempt Upon the Czar's Life.

HOW LIBERAL AMERICA SUPPORTS THE RULE OF DESPOTISM.

What the Russian Criminal Code Says Constitutes an Attempt to Kill the Emperor or Any Member of His Family—Russian-Americans in New York Intensely Excited—Arbitrary Conduct of Bellevue Hospital Doctors, Who Detain the Mad Nihilist From Her Friends—Fears That She Will Be Returned as an Insane Immigrant.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Russian colonists say that Sophia Halpern is the first victim of the new treaty of extradition between the United States and Russia, and that she was made insane by anxiety and alarm about that treaty, which many of the Russians in this country believe will enable Russia to extradite political offenders, and that her whole mental energy had been engaged under tremendous strain for the past few years in aiding the movement by her compatriots in this city to prevent the ratification of the treaty. It is a fact that she went insane Wednesday evening at a meeting called at 56 Orchard street to protest against the treaty, suddenly denouncing one of the speakers, a Russian named Louis Miller, as a spy of the Czar. The news of the ratification of the treaty and of the insanity of Miss Halpern, in whom the colony has been very much interested because of her devotedness in behalf of the Russian cause, has been a shock to the Russian-American community, her youth, beauty and wealth, yesterday wrought the colony up to tremendous excitement.

The police believe that after sending the colored servant out, Miss Julia went to the room where Miss Florence lay sick in bed and shot her, and then hurrying towards the kitchen, met and shot Miss Minnie. She then locked the door and started for the police station, but some time before this had sent a message to her brother, that Sister Florence, who had been ill, was worse. On his return to the house he made the awful discovery. Whether the message to her brother was insincerely planned as a denouement to the tragedy, or if he wished to bring the body to his home is not yet decided. Owing to the reticence of the unfortunate woman add to the fact that the surviving members of the family have not recovered sufficiently from the shock to recall the circumstances, the facts are to some extent confused in the obtainable accounts.

Miss Force has been kept in the office of the Chief of Police, to-night your correspondent again visited her but she declined the call. She has been called on by many old friends to whom she makes the variable statement: "My mother and sisters hated me, and did all they could to make my life miserable. I resolved to get even, I have done it, have I not? Oh! what a crime I have committed, but I could not help it, I was forced to it."

Then she would quit the subject, and turn her conversation in some other direction. Late this evening one of her brothers called on her, but she refused to see him. "Poor girl," said he, "she has been crazy for years, but I never thought she would come to this; and he buried his face in his hands. The woman never noticed his presence, nor gave any sign that she knew that anything unusual had taken place. She said that she should remain in the Chief's office all night, and a pallet was laid down for her, but she refused to avail herself of it, and is spending the night sitting up in a chair.

The funeral of the two dead girls will take place to-morrow. There is no doubt to-night that the bodies of the two girls will be taken to the Episcopal Church. Some years ago Miss Julia felt that her life should be devoted to religion, and she secured admittance into the order of Gray Nuns, a high church sisterhood. After being there some time she concluded that it would be better for her to return to the world. A great mistake the family made, according to the criticism of immediate friends, was in not having put her into an asylum long ago. To mistake family sympathy the present tragedy is due, as it appears now that her very erratic conduct antedated three months ago.

ST. LOUIS RELATIVES.

Mr. Force, the St. Louis brother referred to in the above telegram, is Mr. Houston T. Force of the Scott-Force Hat Co., 800 Washington avenue. He lives at 4434 Morgan street, where a Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter called about 7:15 last evening. The colored attendant at Mr. Force's house was in, but his manner indicated some doubt about the gentleman being seen. He, however, sent word up-stairs, and Mrs. Force came down. She said that Mr. Force had just received a dispatch from Atlanta, and was so prostrated that he could not see her. She said she was asked what intelligence they had heard of the tragedy, and she said absolutely nothing, except that the sister who did the killing was temporarily insane. The telegram was just received; the porter must have met the messenger boy as he was leaving. The family was just dinner when the news was received, and its contents completely crushed Mr. Force, Mr. Force eagerly read a dispatch which the reporter had brought for the information of the family and what little consolation the facts might give. She took it up for Mr. Force's perusal. She returned with a copy of the telegram just received and which read as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25, 1893. H. T. Force, 4341 Morgan St. St. Louis: Julia, while temporarily insane, killed Minnie and Florence with a revolver.

"Now, this is all we know," said Mrs. Force, "and except for the statement that she was insane, we know nothing whatever about the tragedy, nor do we know anything concerning the event itself."

Mrs. Force was interrogated concerning the relations of the sisters, whether there had been any quarrels or disagreements that might have led to the killing; and she replied that so far as she had heard the relations of the three sisters, she had heard from them occasionally, and their last address, received some little time since, was that Florence was sick and confined to her bed.

Caught in the Act.

At 1:30 this morning word was received at the office of the Chief of Police that a burglar had effected an entrance into the residence of Dr. McCanless, No. 227 Lafayette avenue. Assistant Chief Lafayette sent word to the Lafayette Park station, and a colored man giving his name as Kinney Williams was arrested in the house and a number of articles packed up ready to be carried away.

VICTIM NO. 1.

Sophia Halpern, a Russian Patriot, Driven Insane.

Under the New Treaty She Would Be Liable to Extradition.

And Execution for an Attempt Upon the Czar's Life.

HOW LIBERAL AMERICA SUPPORTS THE RULE OF DESPOTISM.

What the Russian Criminal Code Says Constitutes an Attempt to Kill the Emperor or Any Member of His Family—Russian-Americans in New York Intensely Excited—Arbitrary Conduct of Bellevue Hospital Doctors, Who Detain the Mad Nihilist From Her Friends—Fears That She Will Be Returned as an Insane Immigrant.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Russian colonists say that Sophia Halpern is the first victim of the new treaty of extradition between the United States and Russia, and that she was made insane by anxiety and alarm about that treaty, which many of the Russians in this country believe will enable Russia to extradite political offenders, and that her whole mental energy had been engaged under tremendous strain for the past few years in aiding the movement by her compatriots in this city to prevent the ratification of the treaty. It is a fact that she went insane Wednesday evening at a meeting called at 56 Orchard street to protest against the treaty, suddenly denouncing one of the speakers, a Russian named Louis Miller, as a spy of the Czar. The news of the ratification of the treaty and of the insanity of Miss Halpern, in whom the colony has been very much interested because of her devotedness in behalf of the Russian cause, has been a shock to the Russian-American community, her youth, beauty and wealth, yesterday wrought the colony up to tremendous excitement.

The police believe that after sending the colored servant out, Miss Julia went to the room where Miss Florence lay sick in bed and shot her, and then hurrying towards the kitchen, met and shot Miss Minnie. She then locked the door and started for the police station, but some time before this had sent a message to her brother, that Sister Florence, who had been ill, was worse. On his return to the house he made the awful discovery. Whether the message to her brother was insincerely planned as a denouement to the tragedy, or if he wished to bring the body to his home is not yet decided. Owing to the reticence of the unfortunate woman add to the fact that the surviving members of the family have not recovered sufficiently from the shock to recall the circumstances, the facts are to some extent confused in the obtainable accounts.

Miss Force has been kept in the office of the Chief of Police, to-night your correspondent again visited her but she declined the call. She has been called on by many old friends to whom she makes the variable statement: "My mother and sisters hated me, and did all they could to make my life miserable. I resolved to get even, I have done it, have I not? Oh! what a crime I have committed, but I could not help it, I was forced to it."

Then she would quit the subject, and turn her conversation in some other direction. Late this evening one of her brothers called on her, but she refused to see him. "Poor girl," said he, "she has been crazy for years, but I never thought she would come to this; and he buried his face in his hands. The woman never noticed his presence, nor gave any sign that she knew that anything unusual had taken place. She said that she should remain in the Chief's office all night, and a pallet was laid down for her, but she refused to avail herself of it, and is spending the night sitting up in a chair.

The funeral of the two dead girls will take place to-morrow. There is no doubt to-night that the bodies of the two girls will be taken to the Episcopal Church. Some years ago Miss Julia felt that her life should be devoted to religion, and she secured admittance into the order of Gray Nuns, a high church sisterhood. After being there some time she concluded that it would be better for her to return to the world. A great mistake the family made, according to the criticism of immediate friends, was in not having put her into an asylum long ago. To mistake family sympathy the present tragedy is due, as it appears now that her very erratic conduct antedated three months ago.

ST. LOUIS RELATIVES.

Mr. Force, the St. Louis brother referred to in the above telegram, is Mr. Houston T. Force of the Scott-Force Hat Co., 800 Washington avenue. He lives at 4434 Morgan street, where a Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter called about 7:15 last evening. The colored attendant at Mr. Force's house was in, but his manner indicated some doubt about the gentleman being seen. He, however, sent word up-stairs, and Mrs. Force came down. She said that Mr. Force had just received a dispatch from Atlanta, and was so prostrated that he could not see her. She said she was asked what intelligence they had heard of the tragedy, and she said absolutely nothing, except that the sister who did the killing was temporarily insane. The telegram was just received; the porter must have met the messenger boy as he was leaving. The family was just dinner when the news was received, and its contents completely crushed Mr. Force, Mr. Force eagerly read a dispatch which the reporter had brought for the information of the family and what little consolation the facts might give. She took it up for Mr. Force's perusal. She returned with a copy of the telegram just received and which read as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25, 1893. H. T. Force, 4341 Morgan St. St. Louis: Julia, while temporarily insane, killed Minnie and Florence with a revolver.

"Now, this is all we know," said Mrs. Force, "and except for the statement that she was insane, we know nothing whatever about the tragedy, nor do we know anything concerning the event itself."

Mrs. Force was interrogated concerning the relations of the sisters, whether there had been any quarrels or disagreements that might have led to the killing; and she replied that so far as she had heard the relations of the three sisters, she had heard from them occasionally, and their last address, received some little time since, was that Florence was sick and confined to her bed.

Caught in the Act.

At 1:30 this morning word was received at the office of the Chief of Police that a burglar had effected an entrance into the residence of Dr. McCanless, No. 227 Lafayette avenue. Assistant Chief Lafayette sent word to the Lafayette Park station, and a colored man giving his name as Kinney Williams was arrested in the house and a number of articles packed up ready to be carried away.

VICTIM NO. 1.

Sophia Halpern, a Russian Patriot, Driven Insane.

Under the New Treaty She Would Be Liable to Extradition.

And Execution for an Attempt Upon the Czar's Life.

HOW LIBERAL AMERICA SUPPORTS THE RULE OF DESPOTISM.

What the Russian Criminal Code Says Constitutes an Attempt to Kill the Emperor or Any Member of His Family—Russian-Americans in New York Intensely Excited—Arbitrary Conduct of Bellevue Hospital Doctors, Who Detain the Mad Nihilist From Her Friends—Fears That She Will Be Returned as an Insane Immigrant.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Russian colonists say that Sophia Halpern is the first victim of the new treaty of extradition between the United States and Russia, and that she was made insane by anxiety and alarm about that treaty, which many of the Russians in this country believe will enable Russia to extradite political offenders, and that her whole mental energy had been engaged under tremendous strain for the past few years in aiding the movement by her compatriots in this city to prevent the ratification of the treaty. It is a fact that she went insane Wednesday evening at a meeting called at 56 Orchard street to protest against the treaty, suddenly denouncing one of the speakers, a Russian named Louis Miller, as a spy of the Czar. The news of the ratification of the treaty and of the insanity of Miss Halpern, in whom the colony has been very much interested because of her devotedness in behalf of the Russian cause, has been a shock to the Russian-American community, her youth, beauty and wealth, yesterday wrought the colony up to tremendous excitement.

The police believe that after sending the colored servant out, Miss Julia went to the room where Miss Florence lay sick in bed and shot her, and then hurrying towards the kitchen, met and shot Miss Minnie. She then locked the door and started for the police station, but some time before this had sent a message to her brother, that Sister Florence, who had been ill

and is doing great damage to surrounding farms. An attempt has been made to

MAILED TO ROME
Another Priests' Petition Sent Yesterday for a Coadjutor.
IT ALLEGES VICAR-GENERAL BRADY IS NOT COMPETENT.

The Need for a Coadjutor Set Forth—Rev. Fr. Ziegler, Who Mailed the Petition, Relates the Interview the Priests Had With the Venerable Archbishop—The Signatures.

The Roman Catholic priests of St. Louis have again exercised their right of petition, for the betterment of their condition, and of the diocesan government. Yesterday morning Rev. Fr. Ziegler, the moving spirit in the priests' Executive Committee, dropped in a mail box a letter addressed to Cardinal Ledochowsky, Secretary of the Propaganda, Rome. The letter was a statement of the priests' grievances and a prayer for the appointment of a coadjutor to perform the duties of which Archbishop Kenrick, they allege, is incapable.

It was set forth that the priests were deprived of their right to a voice in the selection of their bishop, a right which they possessed by the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. They were not permitted to exercise this right, not through any fault of theirs, but on account of the arbitrary action of Archbishop Kenrick, who refused to promulgate the decrees of Baltimore. But the priests saw that a coadjutor was a crying necessity in this diocese, and therefore they asserted and exercised their inalienable right to petition.

The round robin letter of the priests went on to say that a coadjutor did not exist because Archbishop Kenrick was unable to perform his Episcopal functions. On several occasions during the past year bishops had to be invited from other dioceses to administer the sacraments of confirmation and holy orders, to consecrate churches and chapels, and to perform other canonical duties for bishops. The letter of the priests, mailed yesterday, did not give detailed instances of these occurrences, but in conversation they are glad to enumerate them.

HOW TO HAVE SUBSTITUTES.
They specify that Bishop Moore of St. Augustine, Fla., was coadjutor for several months last summer in giving confirmation in the churches of the city and other parts of the diocese. Bishop Janssen of Belleville, Ill., came over to St. Louis in Christmas week to ordain a candidate for the priesthood at St. Bridget's Church. Another seminary, St. Ignace, had to go to Alton, Ill., to be ordained. Against this interference of outside prelates with the routine affairs of this rich and important diocese, the priests protest. They also recall that on two different occasions Bishop Hennessy of Wichita and Bishop Bonanum of Lincoln, Neb., were invited to St. Louis to consecrate convent chapels. The letter of the priests laid stress on the necessity of a coadjutor in this diocese and of their inability to act in a formal way, because Archbishop Kenrick withheld his authority to invest them with the necessary power. Then follows their petition for the appointment of a coadjutor from one of three bishops—Kain of Wheeling, W. Va., Spalding of Fortia, Ill., and Fitzgerald of Little Rock, Ark. These are the three candidates named by the priests in their petition sent to Rome last November. But the petition sent yesterday goes further and declares that the Very Rev. P. P. Brady, the Vicar-General, is incompetent for the office of coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick. The reasons for this incompetence are given in very plain but unimpassioned and deliberate language. They specify among other things that he is not gifted with the requisite knowledge and learning essential to the dignity and duties of the episcopal chair. That the letter sent yesterday contains these statements about Fr. Brady, a prominent member of the priests' committee admitted yesterday. But he was desirous to keep his name kept secret, because he was anxious to have the whole procedure as impersonal and unembarrassed as possible. The letter was written in Latin and was signed by twenty parish priests of this city.

An interesting history is attached to the letter. As is well known the priests drew up a petition for a coadjutor on Nov. 14 of last year, and sent it to the Archbishop. The conference then in session at New York. The priests were aware that in the course of time this petition of theirs would reach Rome, hence for the better enlightenment of the Propaganda, they formulated a second petition, which covered all the points forgotten in the haste with which the first petition was prepared. Two of the priests who signed the first petition, but when the Executive Committee of the priests saw what effect their first petition had on the minds of the Holy See, they decided to proceed no further.

THE PRIESTS' COMMITTEE.
This Committee by the way is composed of Rev. Frs. Chas. Ziegler of St. Malachy's, J. McCaffrey of St. Patrick's, Jos. A. Schaefer of St. Nicholas and Rev. Wm. Walsh of St. Bridget's Church. But Fr. Ziegler, who did most of the work of the committee, took care to send out copies of this second petition to all the parish priests of the diocese, and to the Holy See. The majority of the diocese responded and with two exceptions, gave the committee permission to attach their names to the petition, or to any similar one. Fr. Ziegler preserved all these replies and also the draft of the petition with the two signatures attached.

COOKS AND HOUSEMAIDS
CAN EASILY PAY FOR
AN ELEGANT WEDDING OUTFIT
Or accumulate money for something else, if they will

BEGIN RIGHT NOW TO SAVE
And Deposit at least \$1.00 per week at the
ST. LOUIS SAFE DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANK
513 LOCUST STREET,

Where the money will be perfectly secure, can be drawn at any time, but if left undisturbed long enough will earn interest and increase with surprising rapidity.
Make Your First Deposit and See It Grow.
Open every week day from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evening, 6 to 8 p. m.

cause we do not enjoy the right to enforce a change. The priests of this city have in many instances labored for years in the cause of religion. They have built churches and schools, and acquired property and helped to establish religious institutions. We feel therefore that in the present distracted state of things we were bound to and the petition sent of yesterday is intended to prevent a surprise. The Archbishop is very stubborn and he is also very feeble at present and his suffragans may yield to his importunities. But we who composed the Executive Committee called on him last November and informed him through Fr. Walsh, who was petitioned him to choose Archbishop Kenrick as a coadjutor. He said that we were silly. We answered that we merely appealed to the same power to which he resorted, because we were aware that he had written to the Archbishops to confirm his own choice for the coadjutorship. We then reminded him that he had always expressed a wish to adopt the system which prevailed in Ireland. That system, we said, was exactly what we wanted, because in Ireland the priests have a voice in the selection of their bishop. We told him also that we had written to the Archbishops to confirm his own choice for the coadjutorship. We then reminded him that he had always expressed a wish to adopt the system which prevailed in Ireland. That system, we said, was exactly what we wanted, because in Ireland the priests have a voice in the selection of their bishop. We told him also that we had written to the Archbishops to confirm his own choice for the coadjutorship.

I DESIRE to express my thanks to my friends and patrons that I have been able to secure the Building, Four...
F. G. BONACK, Architect and Superintendent.

WANTED TO SEE THE ELEPHANT.
Two Alleged Grand Jurors Are Disappointed in Getting a Detective.
New York, Feb. 25.—Sergeant Flannery had got rid of most of the annoyance of a night at the desk at the Tenderloin Police station, when at 11 o'clock last night two respectable looking men entered the station with an authoritative air.

DIVORCE SUIT COMPROMISED.
The Case of Miss Delano Against Barclay H. Warburton.
New York, Feb. 25.—Judge Beach of the Supreme Court has signed an order of discontinuance in the action for limited divorce brought by Esther Delano against Barclay H. Warburton. The motion was made by Esther's lawyer, A. H. Hummel, and the Judge signed the order on strength of an affidavit made by the plaintiff in which she withdrew all charges she made against the man whom she claimed as her husband. The sum offered by the defendant for which Miss Delano abandoned her suit is known only to those immediately interested in the case. She had demanded \$20,000 but it was reported yesterday that only the nominal sum of \$1 had been paid her. Counsel on both sides are believed to be anxious to the exact amount. One of the attorneys in the case, however, said he can't specify the amount but it was not so large as some people think. It was considerably more than \$1 and much less than a million.

Have You a Picture to Frame?
Or a frame to picture? These are our specialties, and it would be wise to consult us before having anything done in those lines. Hefnerman, 1010 Olive street.

PURE JERSEY ROASTED COFFEE
IRON BEST LINE TO TEXAS
ONLY LINE with Daily Through Sleeping Car Service between ST. LOUIS and FT. WORTH, TAYLOR, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, LAREDO and GALVESTON.
ONE WEEKLY DAY SAVED.
E. C. TOWNSEND, A. P. & T. AGT. ST. LOUIS, MO.

OLYMPIC EXTRA—
TO-NIGHT,
Last Performance of
EVANS & HOEY
—IN—
A PARLOR MATCH.
OLYMPIC.
SPECIAL
Beginning SUNDAY, March 5th,
DE WOLF

HOPPER
AND
HIS MERRY COMPANY
In the Greatest of All Comic Opera Successes,
WANG
Seat sale opens Thursday morning.
OLYMPIC.
Monday, Feb. 27, for One Week Only.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MR. E. S. WILLARD,
REPERTOIRE:
Monday and Tuesday evenings, Feb. 27 and 28, **THE MIDDLEMAN.**
Wednesday Matinee and evening, March 1, **JUDAH.**
Thursday, March 2, **A FOOL'S PARADISE.**
Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday Matinee, **The Professor's Love Story.**
Sunday, March 5—De Wolf Hopper in **WANG.**



PREVENT CHOLERA!
TYPHOID FEVER,
And all kindred diseases by using our wonderful **IVORY DISINFECTANT.** Place two table-spoonfuls in your Sinks, Closets and Drains, with water sufficient to dissolve it. Let it run off and with it will go all microbes, filthy matter and foul odors at once.
IT REMOVES THE CAUSE.
No obnoxious smell like lime or carbolic acid. Recommended by Physicians and Sanitary experts. Can be had of all druggists, or on receipt of 50 cents we will send package to your address free of charge.
IVORY DISINFECTANT CO.,
E. MYERS & CO., Agts.,
220 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mme. F. Jacquemin
REMOVED
TO
310 N. Broadway
All the Latest Novelties of the Season on hand.

IRON BEST LINE TO TEXAS
ONLY LINE with Daily Through Sleeping Car Service between ST. LOUIS and FT. WORTH, TAYLOR, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, LAREDO and GALVESTON.
ONE WEEKLY DAY SAVED.
E. C. TOWNSEND, A. P. & T. AGT. ST. LOUIS, MO.

TO CELLAR EXCAVATORS.
Bids will be received at 1002 Chestnut at Monday for excavating for a business building on 5th St., near Clark St., Charles H. Beck.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday, Feb. 27,
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
FANNY

DAVENPORT
Supported by MELBOURNE MacDOWELL and Her Own Company, Under the Management of Marcus R. Mayer.

SARDOU'S CLEOPATRA.
Rearranged, Adapted and Presented Under the Personal Supervision of **FANNY DAVENPORT.**
N. B.—Performances Evening at 8 Sharp; Matinee at 1:30.
Next Week—WILSON BARRETT.



Holy Picture of Russia. Original Presented to MISS FAY

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Positively Last Appearance in St. Louis of
MISS ANNIE EVA FAY
In a Scientific Seance on
SPIRITUALISM,
With some New and Startling Experiments in the Full Gas Light on the Open Stage.

MISS FAY is the only lady in the world who has the endorsement of members of the Royal Scientific Society of London, England.
Table Will Raise in the Air! The Animated Hand! Beautiful Flowers Materialized! Communications Received! Independent Writing in Full View, etc.
Prices: Family Circle, 25c; Reserved Balcony, 50c; Parquette, 75c. Box office now open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
NEXT WEEK, BEGINNING MARCH 6,
The Distinguished Author-Actor,
WILSON BARRETT
And His Famous LONDON COMPANY, Aided by Every Requisite of Scene, Costume, Music and Appearances.

Monday Night and Saturday Matinee, **"C-L-A-U-D-I-A-N."**
Wednesday Matinee, **"The Lady of Lyons."**
Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, **"OUR PLEASANT SINS."**
Thursday Night, **"BEN MY CHIEF"** (The Girl of My Heart).
Friday Evening, (THE NEW) **"HAMLET."**
N. B.—Sale of Seats Begins Thursday Morning.

POPE'S-- MATINEE TO-DAY.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday
ARNOLD WOLFORD'S
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC PRODUCTION,
THE SMUGGLERS
An American Play in Five Acts by Augustus Wolford.
Next Sunday—Paul Kauvar. Telephone 1470.

THE HAGAN ONE WEEK, COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
HANLON'S UNPARALLELED SPECTACULAR TRICK PANTOMIME,
NEW FUN
An Entirely New Production Since Our Last Visit to St. Louis.
TRICKS, SPECIALTIES, SCENERY, TRANSFORMATION, PRODUCTIONS.
Enjoy a visit to the realms of the Elf Queens and the Goblins, of Dainty Nymphs and Atty Columbinas. Something every man, woman and child should see if it takes the last penny. Positively no increase in prices.
Next Sunday—Miss Alice Vincent in the Laughing Sensation, "HUSBAND AND WIFE, OR MRS. SPRINGFIELD'S VENTURE," from the Garden Theatre, New York.

RIVER EXCURSIONS.
STRS. GRAND REPUBLIC, PAUL TULANE.
Now making dates for the coming season. No agents. Apply room 317, Security Building.
ALFRED CRISSOM, Secretary.

STANDARD.
CHAMPION
JACK MAULIFFE
And his Big Specialty Company.
Next week—City Club Burlesque Co.

HAVLIN'S MATINEE TO-DAY
Engagement of the Champion for 12 years.
JOHN L. SULLIVAN
And company of players, in a sensational and romantic drama in four acts by Edmund E. Frost, entitled **THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.**
Next Sunday—Oliver Doud Byron.

MUSIC HALL,
Wednesday, March 8.
SECOND ANNIVERSARY CONCERT
—OF THE—
GERMAN-AMERICAN
JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION
—OF ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Otten, Conductor.
Great Mass Chorus of 400 voices of the German Singing Societies, C. Spiegelsblat, Conductor.
Soloists: Mrs. O. H. Rollins, Contralto; Miss Louis Kunkel, Violinist; Mr. Hermann Barosch, Tenor; Mr. Hermann Epstein, Piano; Mr. A. Spiegelsblat, Accompanist.



Wm. F. Crow & Co.

Will Offer for the Coming Week

THE FOLLOWING EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Choice and Seasonable Spring Dry Goods!

Ladies' Fast Black and Stainless Cotton Hose at.....12 1/2c and 15c a pair
Ladies' Hermsdorf Dye Fast Black Cotton Hose.....25c a pair
Ladies' Fast Black Double Sole and Heel Cotton Hose.....33c a pair
Ladies' Extra Quality Fast Black Ingrain Cotton Hose.....50c a pair
Ladies' Fast Black Colored Embroidered Cotton Hose.....33c a pair
Ladies' Fast Black Outsize Cotton Hose, all sizes.....50c a pair
Ladies' Extra Fine and Extra Heavy Balbriggan Hose.....25c a pair
Ladies' Extra Heavy Brown Mixed French Cotton Hose.....40c a pair
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Balbriggan Vests.....10c, 12 1/2c and 15c each
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Egyptian Cotton Vests.....20c, 25c and 30c each
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Balbriggan Union Suits.....50c a suit
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Lisle-thread Union Suits.....\$1.00 a suit
Children's Fast Black and Stainless Cotton Hose, 6 1/2 to 9 1/2.....15c a pair
Children's extra quality double-knee Cotton Hose, 6 1/2 to 9.....25c a pair
Boys' Fast Black Corduroy Ribbed Bicycle Hose, 7 to 10.....25c a pair
Ladies' Lonsdale Muslin Gowns, plain and trimmed.....50c, 60c, 75c each
Ladies' Lonsdale Muslin Drawers, plain and trimmed.....25c, 30c, 40c pair
Ladies' Lonsdale Muslin Chemises.....25c, 33c, 40c and 50c each
Ladies' Lonsdale Muslin Skirts, plain and well made.....45c each
Ladies' Lonsdale Muslin Skirts, cambric flounce.....65c each
Ladies' Lonsdale Muslin Skirts, embroidered and lace trimmed, 75c and \$1.00 each

A little money buys a great many Choice Dry Goods at the Old and Reliable House of
Wm. F. CROW & Co.
BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES ST.

Something New. A Lenten Delicacy.



SAMUEL CRUMPS
DIGESTIBLE, FIBERLESS COCOANUT, soluble in hot or cold water; a delightful drink in ice water; is adapted to all purposes where fresh or dehydrated cocoanut is used for cooking. Ask your grocer for it.
Telephone No. 3972.



SNIDER'S
Puree of Tomato Soups. Contains no beef stock. For Sale by
David Nicholson,
106-108 N. Sixth Street.

WESTEN & RETTENMAYER'S
GENUINE MALT COFFEE!
Prepared According to Rev. Kneipp's Directions.
"A Promoter of Health and Strength."
15 Cents per Pound Package. Sold by All Grocers.

TAKE THE BROADWAY CABLE CARS.
You all know that we will sell from 25 to 50 Per Cent Cheaper than any up town house.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THIS BRAND.
Sweet and Tender, Not Dry and Salty.
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
OUR HAMB AND BREAKFAST BACON are selected and cured in this city with the greatest care and attention, and we guarantee them to give satisfaction. If your grocer does not keep OUR BRAND of HAMB, notify us, and we will give you the address of one that does. **SEE THAT THE ABOVE BRAND IS ON THE HAM.**
COX & GORDON,
Telephone 220. 1019 S. Third St.

100 Bed Room Suits.
100 Parlor Suits.
75 Bed Lounges.
75 Folding Beds.
50 Hall Trees.
50 Side Boards.
150 Plush Reed Rocking Chairs.
100 Hanging Lamps.
100 New Process Gasoline Stoves.
50 Home Steel Ranges.
75 Cook Stoves.
150 Baby Carriages.
150 Ice Chests and Refrigerators.
600 Rolls Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
200 Pairs Lace Curtains.
And everything needed in housekeeping.

All goods sold for cash or on easy time payments. Terms to suit everybody. We guarantee to make room. Call and be convinced. Mention this paper. Six large stores full of the best and latest styles.
GEO. J. FRITSCH,
FURNITURE, STOVE AND CARPET CO.,
No. 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817 S. Broadway

A. P. ERKER & BRO.
OPTICIANS,
617 Olive Street.

QUICK MEAL GAS STOVES.
RINGER STOVE CO.
414 E. Broadway.

BLAND FIERY.

The Congressman Fiercely Attacks Sherman's Amendment.

Bond Issue to Support Gold Reserve a Wall Street Device.

HE PRAYS THOSE WHO FAVOR IT WILL BE REMEMBERED AT THE POLLS.

A Day of Do-Nothing in Both Branches of the National Legislature—Filibustering in the House Successfully Obstructs Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill—The Democratic Senators Defeat an Executive Session Motion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The silver men started their fight to defeat the Sherman bond amendment to the sundry civil bill to-day, and they have succeeded in involving the House in an ugly snarl. Mr. Bland took the leadership, and when Judge Holman proposed that all the amendments to the bill be non-concurred in with the exception of that relating to a bond issue, he promptly asked the House also non-concur in that. He thought that it should be debated until Monday afternoon, and then the House conferees be instructed to non-concur. Bourke Cochran objected and the silver men started in to block consideration of the bill. Under the rules an amendment has to be taken up separately and a motion to concur or non-concur entered. Judge Holman made the motion in the first amendment and the silver men opposed it. They were beaten two to one, but Mr. Bland first demanded a division and then asked for tellers. The process of marshalling a quorum or a vote by tellers is a long and monotonous proceeding. Finally Judge Holman's motion prevailed, but on the next amendment the same tactics were followed by the silver men. It took two hours to reach votes of non-concurrence on these amendments. The bill has 207 Senate amendments, and if this plan were to be followed the whole of next week would be consumed in them. When the fourth amendment was reached Mr. Bland was recognized, and made a bitter attack on the bond provision, charging that it was urged at the instance of Wall Street, and particularly the trust companies with heavily watered stock. These people, he said, wanted a gold bond issue to convince European investors that they would be paid in gold. He denounced trusts or companies, which he said should receive early attention from the Department of Justice under the new administration. He thought no Secretary of the Treasury should be given authority to issue bonds to an unlimited amount, as was possible under the Sherman amendment.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi reported that the Secretary of the Treasury was vested with the right to issue bonds to maintain the gold reserve under the present law. He said the amendment authorized him to negotiate the loan at whatever rate of interest.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' remarks the House suspended business and listened to eulogies of the late Senator Barbour of Virginia. The silver men repeat their former declaration that they will endeavor to hold up the bill unless the amendment is withdrawn, and, as the anti-silver men are not disposed to yield, the situation has become critical. The "holding-up" of the sundry civil bill could in all probability necessitate an extra session. The silver men are quite willing that this should be a result of their efforts, as they are boasting of having increased strength in the new House. The leaders of the House, however, are not prepared to accept responsibility for an extra session under the circumstances, and if a compromise of some character is not arrived at the Rules Committee may bring in a rule for a vote on the obnoxious amendments and the bill itself.

TACTICS OF DELAY.

DETAILS OF THE LONG FIGHT IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—One of the few remaining hours of the present Congress was consumed in the House to-day with practically no result. Private bills were called up, the reports upon them were read and then objection was made.

Mr. McKee (Dem.) of Arkansas submitted the conference report on the bill for the transfer of a portion of the Fort Randall military reservation to the State of Nebraska for school purposes. After half an hour was consumed in a roll call the conference report was rejected. Mr. Holman (Dem.) of Indiana renewed the request made by him yesterday that the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill be taken up. The bill was formally non-concurred in and a conference was agreed upon. That exception was the Sherman bond amendment. Mr. Holman proposed that when the conference should report upon the other amendments one day should be devoted to debate on that proposition.

Mr. Hatch (Dem.) of Missouri said that he would make no motion, provided that a similar course should be taken with the anti-bill and that it should be sent to conference. But objection was made to that request, whereupon Mr. Hatch emphatically objected to Mr. Holman's proposition.

Mr. Holman moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the general appropriation bills.

Notwithstanding Mr. Hatch's opposition, Mr. Holman's motion was agreed to—yeas, 165; nays, 105.

The first bill on the calendar was the Indian appropriation bill. This bill Mr. Holman requested should be passed over the present. Mr. Hatch objected and the committee was compelled to rise in order to submit the question to the House, which decided that the bill should be passed over. The committee having resumed its session, the sundry civil bill was taken up.

Mr. Holman then asked unanimous consent that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in with the exception of the Sherman bond amendment, on which debate should be had until 1 o'clock.

To this proposition Mr. Bland objected unless it was agreed that at the close of the debate on the Sherman amendment, if the House should be non-concurred in, the bill should be considered as non-concurred.

But to this after a noisy discussion, few of the participants therein being able to make themselves heard, Mr. Cochran (Dem.) of New York, objected and the roll call work of considering the Senate amendments was started. But the silver men were on the alert and a roll call of yeas and nays raised the point of no quorum on a motion to non-concur in the first Senate amendment which was a list of cost of the public building at Allegheny, Pa., to \$20,000.

The amendment was non-concurred in—165 yeas.

On the motion to non-concur in the next amendment relating to the continuation of the public building at Omaha, Neb., Mr. Bland raised the point of no quorum.

During the dreary wait for a quorum the silver men had an informal conference, the result of which was that Mr. Bland withdrew his point; but on the next amendment took the floor with a speech on the financial situation.

He reviewed the monetary legislation of the country and fiercely opposed the Sherman amendment. He said he believed that the amendment would accomplish its purpose, and he appealed to the members of the House to stand against the Golden Rule.

He said that he believed that every man who did so would be remembered when he next asked the suffrages of the people.

There was no necessity for the adoption of the amendment, but if it were agreed to the people would believe that there was a necessity for the issuance of bonds. He did not know whether it meant that the Treasury had been so depleted that it had no money enough to meet ordinary expenditures or whether it was meant to keep the stock market in New York and Europe that we were financially sound.

About a month ago there was threatened financial panic. Stocks were falling down especially trust stocks—which were organized conspiracies against free trade and commerce in the country—combinations that had watered their stocks and desired to maintain them at high prices.

The manipulators of these stocks desired the legislation. If it could be passed the Federal Treasury would load itself up with gold so as to satisfy Europe that there was no danger that the interest on the United States bonds would be paid in gold.

That was the purpose of the bill, and that was the reason why it was so important. The Treasury had no limit to it. Any Congressman could not care to what political party that Secretary might belong—the unlimited power sought to be enforced by the amendment, ought to receive the condemnation of the American people.

Mr. Williams (Dem.) of Massachusetts said that the issue was not one between the gentleman from Missouri and those gentlemen who had formerly antagonized his financial attitude; and the gentleman from Missouri should describe it as such. The gentleman had spoken on this question as if he were advocating one side or the other.

Mr. Williams said that he did not understand that any issue was made up on this question. The Sherman amendment had been taken up by the Senate. It was intended to be an assistance to the Treasury to maintain gold payments. Its position was not a question of the Treasury, but a question of the Treasury's power to issue bonds.

The committee then rose, and public business having been suspended the House proceeded to pay tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator John Barbour of Virginia. After eulogistic remarks by Messrs. Wise, Miliken, Kendall, Tucker and Jones the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

AN INTERESTING AND MONOTONOUS COURSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The Senate bill to authorize the Montgomery Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Alabama River near Montgomery, Ala., was reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed. Mr. Vest making a special request to that effect in order to oblige Representative Herbert who had been called to the Capitol.

Notices were given that the Senate would be asked to suspend business in order that fitting tributes be paid on Wednesday at 3 o'clock to the memory of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment was agreed to appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of George Bancroft's library of historical manuscripts and printed books and pamphlets.

An amendment, which was offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire, making an appropriation for new carpets for the Court of Claims, was resisted, first by Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) of Missouri, who thought that the Court of Claims might do without new carpets while longer, and next by Mr. Williams (Rep.) of Massachusetts in charge of the bill, who reminded Mr. Chandler sarcastically that the country was going to have to pay for the new carpets.

Mr. Williams asked for an example of a carpet.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi reported that the Secretary of the Treasury was vested with the right to issue bonds to maintain the gold reserve under the present law.

He said the amendment authorized him to negotiate the loan at whatever rate of interest.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' remarks the House suspended business and listened to eulogies of the late Senator Barbour of Virginia.

The silver men repeat their former declaration that they will endeavor to hold up the bill unless the amendment is withdrawn, and, as the anti-silver men are not disposed to yield, the situation has become critical.

The "holding-up" of the sundry civil bill could in all probability necessitate an extra session.

The silver men are quite willing that this should be a result of their efforts, as they are boasting of having increased strength in the new House.

The leaders of the House, however, are not prepared to accept responsibility for an extra session under the circumstances, and if a compromise of some character is not arrived at the Rules Committee may bring in a rule for a vote on the obnoxious amendments and the bill itself.

TACTICS OF DELAY.

DETAILS OF THE LONG FIGHT IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—One of the few remaining hours of the present Congress was consumed in the House to-day with practically no result. Private bills were called up, the reports upon them were read and then objection was made.

Mr. McKee (Dem.) of Arkansas submitted the conference report on the bill for the transfer of a portion of the Fort Randall military reservation to the State of Nebraska for school purposes.

After half an hour was consumed in a roll call the conference report was rejected.

Mr. Holman (Dem.) of Indiana renewed the request made by him yesterday that the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill be taken up.

The bill was formally non-concurred in and a conference was agreed upon. That exception was the Sherman bond amendment.

Mr. Holman proposed that when the conference should report upon the other amendments one day should be devoted to debate on that proposition.

Mr. Hatch (Dem.) of Missouri said that he would make no motion, provided that a similar course should be taken with the anti-bill and that it should be sent to conference.

But objection was made to that request, whereupon Mr. Hatch emphatically objected to Mr. Holman's proposition.

Mr. Holman moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the general appropriation bills.

Notwithstanding Mr. Hatch's opposition, Mr. Holman's motion was agreed to—yeas, 165; nays, 105.

The first bill on the calendar was the Indian appropriation bill. This bill Mr. Holman requested should be passed over the present.

Mr. Hatch objected and the committee was compelled to rise in order to submit the question to the House, which decided that the bill should be passed over.

The bill was then passed and Mr. Dawes moved that the Senate insist on its amendment. He said that he believed that every man who did so would be remembered when he next asked the suffrages of the people.

There was no necessity for the adoption of the amendment, but if it were agreed to the people would believe that there was a necessity for the issuance of bonds. He did not know whether it meant that the Treasury had been so depleted that it had no money enough to meet ordinary expenditures or whether it was meant to keep the stock market in New York and Europe that we were financially sound.

About a month ago there was threatened financial panic. Stocks were falling down especially trust stocks—which were organized conspiracies against free trade and commerce in the country—combinations that had watered their stocks and desired to maintain them at high prices.

The manipulators of these stocks desired the legislation. If it could be passed the Federal Treasury would load itself up with gold so as to satisfy Europe that there was no danger that the interest on the United States bonds would be paid in gold.

That was the purpose of the bill, and that was the reason why it was so important. The Treasury had no limit to it. Any Congressman could not care to what political party that Secretary might belong—the unlimited power sought to be enforced by the amendment, ought to receive the condemnation of the American people.

Mr. Williams (Dem.) of Massachusetts said that the issue was not one between the gentleman from Missouri and those gentlemen who had formerly antagonized his financial attitude; and the gentleman from Missouri should describe it as such. The gentleman had spoken on this question as if he were advocating one side or the other.

Mr. Williams said that he did not understand that any issue was made up on this question. The Sherman amendment had been taken up by the Senate. It was intended to be an assistance to the Treasury to maintain gold payments. Its position was not a question of the Treasury, but a question of the Treasury's power to issue bonds.

The committee then rose, and public business having been suspended the House proceeded to pay tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator John Barbour of Virginia.

After eulogistic remarks by Messrs. Wise, Miliken, Kendall, Tucker and Jones the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

AN INTERESTING AND MONOTONOUS COURSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The Senate bill to authorize the Montgomery Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Alabama River near Montgomery, Ala., was reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed.

Mr. Vest making a special request to that effect in order to oblige Representative Herbert who had been called to the Capitol.

Notices were given that the Senate would be asked to suspend business in order that fitting tributes be paid on Wednesday at 3 o'clock to the memory of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment was agreed to appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of George Bancroft's library of historical manuscripts and printed books and pamphlets.

An amendment, which was offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire, making an appropriation for new carpets for the Court of Claims, was resisted, first by Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) of Missouri, who thought that the Court of Claims might do without new carpets while longer, and next by Mr. Williams (Rep.) of Massachusetts in charge of the bill, who reminded Mr. Chandler sarcastically that the country was going to have to pay for the new carpets.

Mr. Williams asked for an example of a carpet.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi reported that the Secretary of the Treasury was vested with the right to issue bonds to maintain the gold reserve under the present law.

He said the amendment authorized him to negotiate the loan at whatever rate of interest.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' remarks the House suspended business and listened to eulogies of the late Senator Barbour of Virginia.

The silver men repeat their former declaration that they will endeavor to hold up the bill unless the amendment is withdrawn, and, as the anti-silver men are not disposed to yield, the situation has become critical.

The "holding-up" of the sundry civil bill could in all probability necessitate an extra session.

The silver men are quite willing that this should be a result of their efforts, as they are boasting of having increased strength in the new House.

The leaders of the House, however, are not prepared to accept responsibility for an extra session under the circumstances, and if a compromise of some character is not arrived at the Rules Committee may bring in a rule for a vote on the obnoxious amendments and the bill itself.

TACTICS OF DELAY.

DETAILS OF THE LONG FIGHT IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—One of the few remaining hours of the present Congress was consumed in the House to-day with practically no result. Private bills were called up, the reports upon them were read and then objection was made.

Mr. McKee (Dem.) of Arkansas submitted the conference report on the bill for the transfer of a portion of the Fort Randall military reservation to the State of Nebraska for school purposes.

After half an hour was consumed in a roll call the conference report was rejected.

Mr. Holman (Dem.) of Indiana renewed the request made by him yesterday that the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill be taken up.

The bill was formally non-concurred in and a conference was agreed upon. That exception was the Sherman bond amendment.

Mr. Holman proposed that when the conference should report upon the other amendments one day should be devoted to debate on that proposition.

Mr. Hatch (Dem.) of Missouri said that he would make no motion, provided that a similar course should be taken with the anti-bill and that it should be sent to conference.

But objection was made to that request, whereupon Mr. Hatch emphatically objected to Mr. Holman's proposition.

There was no necessity for the adoption of the amendment, but if it were agreed to the people would believe that there was a necessity for the issuance of bonds. He did not know whether it meant that the Treasury had been so depleted that it had no money enough to meet ordinary expenditures or whether it was meant to keep the stock market in New York and Europe that we were financially sound.

About a month ago there was threatened financial panic. Stocks were falling down especially trust stocks—which were organized conspiracies against free trade and commerce in the country—combinations that had watered their stocks and desired to maintain them at high prices.

The manipulators of these stocks desired the legislation. If it could be passed the Federal Treasury would load itself up with gold so as to satisfy Europe that there was no danger that the interest on the United States bonds would be paid in gold.

That was the purpose of the bill, and that was the reason why it was so important. The Treasury had no limit to it. Any Congressman could not care to what political party that Secretary might belong—the unlimited power sought to be enforced by the amendment, ought to receive the condemnation of the American people.

Mr. Williams (Dem.) of Massachusetts said that the issue was not one between the gentleman from Missouri and those gentlemen who had formerly antagonized his financial attitude; and the gentleman from Missouri should describe it as such. The gentleman had spoken on this question as if he were advocating one side or the other.

Mr. Williams said that he did not understand that any issue was made up on this question. The Sherman amendment had been taken up by the Senate. It was intended to be an assistance to the Treasury to maintain gold payments. Its position was not a question of the Treasury, but a question of the Treasury's power to issue bonds.

The committee then rose, and public business having been suspended the House proceeded to pay tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator John Barbour of Virginia.

After eulogistic remarks by Messrs. Wise, Miliken, Kendall, Tucker and Jones the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

AN INTERESTING AND MONOTONOUS COURSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The Senate bill to authorize the Montgomery Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Alabama River near Montgomery, Ala., was reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed.

Mr. Vest making a special request to that effect in order to oblige Representative Herbert who had been called to the Capitol.

Notices were given that the Senate would be asked to suspend business in order that fitting tributes be paid on Wednesday at 3 o'clock to the memory of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment was agreed to appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of George Bancroft's library of historical manuscripts and printed books and pamphlets.

An amendment, which was offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire, making an appropriation for new carpets for the Court of Claims, was resisted, first by Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) of Missouri, who thought that the Court of Claims might do without new carpets while longer, and next by Mr. Williams (Rep.) of Massachusetts in charge of the bill, who reminded Mr. Chandler sarcastically that the country was going to have to pay for the new carpets.

Mr. Williams asked for an example of a carpet.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi reported that the Secretary of the Treasury was vested with the right to issue bonds to maintain the gold reserve under the present law.

He said the amendment authorized him to negotiate the loan at whatever rate of interest.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' remarks the House suspended business and listened to eulogies of the late Senator Barbour of Virginia.

The silver men repeat their former declaration that they will endeavor to hold up the bill unless the amendment is withdrawn, and, as the anti-silver men are not disposed to yield, the situation has become critical.

The "holding-up" of the sundry civil bill could in all probability necessitate an extra session.

The silver men are quite willing that this should be a result of their efforts, as they are boasting of having increased strength in the new House.

The leaders of the House, however, are not prepared to accept responsibility for an extra session under the circumstances, and if a compromise of some character is not arrived at the Rules Committee may bring in a rule for a vote on the obnoxious amendments and the bill itself.

TACTICS OF DELAY.

DETAILS OF THE LONG FIGHT IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—One of the few remaining hours of the present Congress was consumed in the House to-day with practically no result. Private bills were called up, the reports upon them were read and then objection was made.

Mr. McKee (Dem.) of Arkansas submitted the conference report on the bill for the transfer of a portion of the Fort Randall military reservation to the State of Nebraska for school purposes.

After half an hour was consumed in a roll call the conference report was rejected.

Mr. Holman (Dem.) of Indiana renewed the request made by him yesterday that the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill be taken up.

The bill was formally non-concurred in and a conference was agreed upon. That exception was the Sherman bond amendment.

Mr. Holman proposed that when the conference should report upon the other amendments one day should be devoted to debate on that proposition.

Mr. Hatch (Dem.) of Missouri said that he would make no motion, provided that a similar course should be taken with the anti-bill and that it should be sent to conference.

But objection was made to that request, whereupon Mr. Hatch emphatically objected to Mr. Holman's proposition.

There was no necessity for the adoption of the amendment, but if it were agreed to the people would believe that there was a necessity for the issuance of bonds. He did not know whether it meant that the Treasury had been so depleted that it had no money enough to meet ordinary expenditures or whether it was meant to keep the stock market in New York and Europe that we were financially sound.

There was no necessity for the adoption of the amendment, but if it were agreed to the people would believe that there was a necessity for the issuance of bonds. He did not know whether it meant that the Treasury had been so depleted that it had no money enough to meet ordinary expenditures or whether it was meant to keep the stock market in New York and Europe that we were financially sound.

About a month ago there was threatened financial panic. Stocks were falling down especially trust stocks—which were organized conspiracies against free trade and commerce in the country—combinations that had watered their stocks and desired to maintain them at high prices.

The manipulators of these stocks desired the legislation. If it could be passed the Federal Treasury would load itself up with gold so as to satisfy Europe that there was no danger that the interest on the United States bonds would be paid in gold.

That was the purpose of the bill, and that was the reason why it was so important. The Treasury had no limit to it. Any Congressman could not care to what political party that Secretary might belong—the unlimited power sought to be enforced by the amendment, ought to receive the condemnation of the American people.

Mr. Williams (Dem.) of Massachusetts said that the issue was not one between the gentleman from Missouri and those gentlemen who had formerly antagonized his financial attitude; and the gentleman from Missouri should describe it as such. The gentleman had spoken on this question as if he were advocating one side or the other.

Mr. Williams said that he did not understand that any issue was made up on this question. The Sherman amendment had been taken up by the Senate. It was intended to be an assistance to the Treasury to maintain gold payments. Its position was not a question of the Treasury, but a question of the Treasury's power to issue bonds.

The committee then rose, and public business having been suspended the House proceeded to pay tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator John Barbour of Virginia.

After eulogistic remarks by Messrs. Wise, Miliken, Kendall, Tucker and Jones the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

AN INTERESTING AND MONOTONOUS COURSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The Senate bill to authorize the Montgomery Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Alabama River near Montgomery, Ala., was reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed.

Mr. Vest making a special request to that effect in order to oblige Representative Herbert who had been called to the Capitol.

Notices were given that the Senate would be asked to suspend business in order that fitting tributes be paid on Wednesday at 3 o'clock to the memory of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment was agreed to appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of George Bancroft's library of historical manuscripts and printed books and pamphlets.

An amendment, which was offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire, making an appropriation for new carpets for the Court of Claims, was resisted, first by Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) of Missouri, who thought that the Court of Claims might do without new carpets while longer, and next by Mr. Williams (Rep.) of Massachusetts in charge of the bill, who reminded Mr. Chandler sarcastically that the country was going to have to pay for the new carpets.

Mr. Williams asked for an example of a carpet.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi reported that the Secretary of the Treasury was vested with the right to issue bonds to maintain the gold reserve under the present law.

He said the amendment authorized him to negotiate the loan at whatever rate of interest.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' remarks the House suspended business and listened to eulogies of the late Senator Barbour of Virginia.

The silver men repeat their former declaration that they will endeavor to hold up the bill unless the amendment is withdrawn, and, as the anti-silver men are not disposed to yield, the situation has become critical.

The "holding-up" of the sundry civil bill could in all probability necessitate an extra session.

The silver men are quite willing that this should be a result of their efforts, as they are boasting of having increased strength in the new House.

The leaders of the House, however, are not prepared to accept responsibility for an extra session under the circumstances, and if a compromise of some character is not arrived at the Rules Committee may bring in a rule for a vote on the obnoxious amendments and the bill itself.

TACTICS OF DELAY.

DETAILS OF THE LONG FIGHT IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—One of the few remaining hours of the present Congress was consumed in the House to-day with practically no result. Private bills were called up, the reports upon them were read and then objection was made.

Mr. McKee (Dem.) of Arkansas submitted the conference report on the bill for the transfer of a portion of the Fort Randall military reservation to the State of Nebraska for school purposes.

After half an hour was consumed in a roll call the conference report was rejected.

Mr. Holman (Dem.) of Indiana renewed the request made by him yesterday that the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill be taken up.

The bill was formally non-concurred in and a conference was agreed upon. That exception was the Sherman bond amendment.

Mr. Holman proposed that when the conference should report upon the other amendments one day should be devoted to debate on that proposition.

Mr. Hatch (Dem.) of Missouri said that he would make no motion, provided that a similar course should be taken with the anti-bill and that it should be sent to conference.

But objection was made to that request, whereupon Mr. Hatch emphatically objected to Mr. Holman's proposition.

There was no necessity for the adoption of the amendment,

Western States. The temperature is still low in the valley of the Red River of the North, but central and southern sections are experiencing

IN TEXAS, CAIRO—60.9; rising. MEMPHIS—61.2; rising. CINCINNATI—MAY 30.9; falling.

NEW UNION DEPOT!

Critical Review of the Colossal Work
Now in Progress.

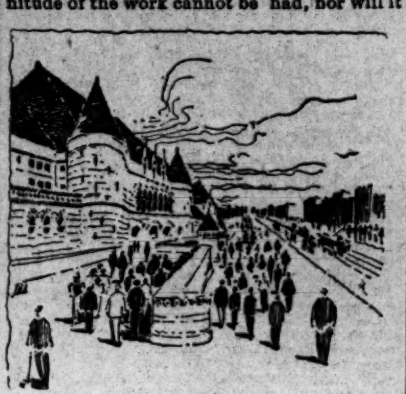
A ROMANESQUE GATEWAY TO AND FROM
THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

Enduring Monument to the Skill of Tausig and Pergam, Engineers, Lint, the Architect, and Adams and Chandler, Contractors—How \$4,500,000 Is Being Expended.

Eight months ago a territory covering six blocks in a thickly settled portion of this city, and embracing within its precincts many landmarks and pioneer institutions, lay undisturbed in the repose it had enjoyed for two generations.

In the month of May, 1892, commenced the work of clearing of this vast territory. With the brick, stone, mortar, lumber and debris of all kinds removed, vanished the reminders of pleasant reminiscences and the halo of poetic recollections which hovered over many of the old nooks and crannies made dear to some of the inhabitants of the district by the thought of incidents that had trans-

pired in former days. All these homes, work-shops, taverns, stores, barns, etc., had disappeared and in two months this immense area was as free from evidences of the handiwork of man as when hail its surface was covered by the waters of Chou-



General Exterior View St. Louis Union Depot.

living at the corner of either Eighteenth or Nineteenth street and Market, will behold right before him the beautiful facade of the main building, stretching from Eighteenth street to Twentieth, a distance of 600 feet, the whole a solid mass of cut stone, replete with beautiful groupings of openings, rounded towers and massive arches, all of a charming and soft grayish tone, sensitive in the highest degree to the slightest variation in light and shade, thus enabling the design of the architect to be brought out with all the subtle charms of graceful contour and subtle well defined lines, objects so eagerly sought after but so rarely obtained in the prevailing architectural color combination of the day.

Crowning this beautiful mass of masonry, with its irregular but pleasing sky line, will appear the completion of the color scheme—a warm gray Spanish tile roof, with just enough brown brown dots on its surface to give without marring the general tone of the roof.

The design of the building is a free expression of the Romanesque, a style much in vogue during the feudal ages, when the ingenuity and taste of the architect were complicated through massive arches, gables, surmounted or flanked by a higher tower, a sign to the traveler in which the direction lay his way. In this day the Union Depot is as much the means of entrance and exit to a city as was the city gate of the mediæval times, hence the peculiar appropriateness of a grand elaboration in our modern city gateway, of a style of architecture which generally prevailed during the ages when less pretentious, but perhaps more formidable, gateways were required. Not only has the architect seen to the special adaptability of the style, but he has also given us a beautiful campanile clock tower which will not only serve as an ornamental feature, but will also be a traveler within our lines to the arched entrance of this magnificent gateway where the means of the tormented approaches to the quarter of the continent.

An out-going traveler enters the building by means of the tormented approaches to Market street, which consist of gentle inclines

the brass and electro-brass grand staircase leading to the grand waiting-room with its beautiful marble wainscot, surrounded by the lofty arched ceiling, a mass of plastic ornament in pure Byzantine interlacing tracery, interspersed with beautiful bits of decorative sculpture from the models of the sculptor, W. T. Bailey. Porter White, who is executing the plaster work, says that he intends making this the finest job of plastering in the country.

It afforded the writer considerable satisfaction to converse with the men who were executing this immense project and to familiarize himself with the details of execution. To that end visit was made to the Adams of the firm of Adams & Chandler, the general contractors, Mr. Adams, who is entrusted with the practical execution of the work, is apparently a young man, but his clear directions and unlimited knowledge of the work seem to indicate years of experience. He interprets the architect's plans and issues the final orders for all branches of the work.

To Dr. William Tausig, President of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, is due the credit for a magnificent union depot, while H. P. Tausig, chief engineer of the Terminal association, merits prominent recognition for the selection and purchase of site, arrangement of tracks, shed, building, baggage-house, express building, electric plant, electric lighting plant and interlocking switch system, which latter will be the most extensive and complete interlocking switch and signal system in use. Engineer Tausig's exceptional ability and unerring judgment have been shown in the selection of the architects, engineers and contractors whom he wished to co-operate with him in a matter of such magnitude. With Theodore C. Link rests the honor and credit for the designing of the depot proper which will remain an enduring monument to his skill and ability.

In addition, convicts were allotted to them as servants, laborers, etc., fourteen being placed at the depot, and the rest at the various branches of the work. The convicts were divided into ten annual payments. In addition, convicts were allotted to them as servants, laborers, etc., fourteen being placed at the depot, and the rest at the various branches of the work.

Among these was Capt. John MacArthur, who has been called the originator and author of the wool industry of Australia. The astonishing results which followed his efforts make them of interest to sheepbreeders the world over, but they are not given with particularity in any published record obtainable. Capt. MacArthur himself furnishes the most complete account in a letter written to the editor of the Sydney Herald, which is directed to secure an increase in numbers for meat supplies. Free settlers were sent out from England to grow food for the convicts, and were given grants of land, for which they were to pay 6d per annum for each 30 acres for ten years, after which they obtained freehold title without charge. This was at a total cost of 2d. or 4d. per acre, divided into ten annual payments.

In 1794 purchased from an officer sixty head of sheep, which had been imported from Calcutta, and very soon afterwards I procured from the captain of a transport ship twenty head of Irish ewes and young lambs. The Indian sheep produced coarse hair and the wool of the Irish sheep was valued at no more than 18 cents per pound. By crossing the two breeds I had a fine cross of a fine breed of sheep, which was a mingled fleece of wool and hair.

This circumstance originated the idea of producing a fine breed of sheep, and in 1796 two sheep of war were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and as their commander had a number of sheep, he was asked to inquire if there were any wool-bearing sheep at the Cape. At the period of their arrival the Cape was a Dutch colony, and sent by the latter to the Dutch government, and sent by the latter to the Dutch government, and sent by the latter to the Dutch government.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Afterwards removed to Oregon, where he died there by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

by a glance at the following dimensions in feet:
St. Francis Station, London, 20x70.
Grand Central, New York, 20x70.
New Pennsylvania Station, Jersey City, N. J., 20x70.
New Reading Station, Philadelphia, 20x70.
New Pennsylvania Station, Philadelphia, 20x70.
Union Depot, Frankfurt, Germany, 20x70.
Union Depot, St. Louis, 20x70.

It was to the eastern rim of this continent, in 1788, that Capt. Phillip of the Royal Navy brought his colony of convicts and with them, among other live stock, twenty-nine sheep. These were probably like his cattle obtained at the Cape of Good Hope, the last point at which he stopped, and of the common Cape breed. It was intended the colony should be self-supporting, and there may have been some desire of growing wool for clothing, but at the time, and for years afterwards, the struggle for food to support life was so great and the climate so mild that every energy was bent and official action directed to secure an increase in numbers for meat supplies.

Free settlers were sent out from England to grow food for the convicts, and were given grants of land, for which they were to pay 6d per annum for each 30 acres for ten years, after which they obtained freehold title without charge. This was at a total cost of 2d. or 4d. per acre, divided into ten annual payments.

In addition, convicts were allotted to them as servants, laborers, etc., fourteen being placed at the depot, and the rest at the various branches of the work. The convicts were divided into ten annual payments. In addition, convicts were allotted to them as servants, laborers, etc., fourteen being placed at the depot, and the rest at the various branches of the work.

Among these was Capt. John MacArthur, who has been called the originator and author of the wool industry of Australia. The astonishing results which followed his efforts make them of interest to sheepbreeders the world over, but they are not given with particularity in any published record obtainable. Capt. MacArthur himself furnishes the most complete account in a letter written to the editor of the Sydney Herald, which is directed to secure an increase in numbers for meat supplies. Free settlers were sent out from England to grow food for the convicts, and were given grants of land, for which they were to pay 6d per annum for each 30 acres for ten years, after which they obtained freehold title without charge.

In 1794 purchased from an officer sixty head of sheep, which had been imported from Calcutta, and very soon afterwards I procured from the captain of a transport ship twenty head of Irish ewes and young lambs. The Indian sheep produced coarse hair and the wool of the Irish sheep was valued at no more than 18 cents per pound. By crossing the two breeds I had a fine cross of a fine breed of sheep, which was a mingled fleece of wool and hair.

This circumstance originated the idea of producing a fine breed of sheep, and in 1796 two sheep of war were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and as their commander had a number of sheep, he was asked to inquire if there were any wool-bearing sheep at the Cape. At the period of their arrival the Cape was a Dutch colony, and sent by the latter to the Dutch government, and sent by the latter to the Dutch government.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

BLAINE AND HIS BROTHER.

A Street Fight in Which James G. Participated—The Family Name Discarded.

HILLABORO, Ill., Feb. 25.—Judge J. A. Boulton, who has retired from active business life, is now a resident of Virden, a town located eighteen miles northwest of Hillaboro. He was until a few months since a resident of Columbia, Mo. Since the death of James G. Blaine Judge Boulton has related a number of incidents to friends bearing upon the early life of the great statesman, in which he tells several as yet unpublished facts as to how Blaine got his start, and his own connection therewith.

In the fall of 1847 Judge Boulton was a professor in Woodlawn Seminary at Mayville, Ky., and received a letter from Thornton F. Johnson, President of the Western Military School at Georgetown, Ky., offering him a professorship in the military school, which position he was unable to accept. A week or two previous to this James G. Blaine, then 17 years of age and a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania, appeared in Mayville, Ky., and advertised in a local paper for a school to teach the following winter. Even at that age he was tall, well-built and of pleasing address.

Judge (then Professor) Boulton saw Blaine's advertisement and sent for him. He examined Blaine thoroughly as to his qualifications and ideas of teaching, and although in no way personally acquainted with him, he was so impressed with his looks, his answers and actions that he sat down and wrote him a strong letter of recommendation addressed to Thornton F. Johnson, Mr. Boulton took the letter, went post haste to Georgetown, all the time, as he afterwards said, fearing some one would get there ahead of him. He presented his letter and on its strength was engaged and entered upon his duties.

Prof. Johnson was proprietor of another school in Georgetown, a female collegiate institute. At the time of Blaine's arrival there Miss Harriet Stanwood was a teacher in this latter school and the friendship which terminated in the marriage of Blaine and Miss Stanwood began at this time. The two schools were removed in 1848 from Georgetown, the military school to Lower Blue Lick Springs and the female institute to Millersburg. In 1849 Blaine got to Hancock, Mo., where he fought with parties from whom he leased buildings. After the melee, which terminated in a free fight, Blaine threw off his coat and took a hand in the fight in favor of Johnson, and knocked down several of his opponents. Johnson was shot and nearly mortally wounded. When he fell to the ground Blaine caught him up like a child and saved his life by carrying him from the field of action. Blaine remained with the school until some months afterwards, when Johnson died and both schools were broken up, when he and Miss Stanwood went to Pittsburg, Pa., and were married, going later to Augusta, Me., where his wife's parents resided.

Judge Boulton takes great pride in the fact that his letter of recommendation secured for Mr. Blaine his first occupation of note in life. It led him to the acquaintance of the woman who became his wife, which latter event took him to the town in which he made his headquarters for his political career.

When Blaine was the Republican candidate for President in 1860 and the campaign of smirching the private life of both Cleveland and himself was at its height, an Eastern paper sent a special reporter to Columbia, Mo., where Judge Boulton then lived, to glean from him the facts as reported in various articles of the day. Knowing that he was acquainted with the early life of both Cleveland and himself, Boulton was an ardent Democrat, but his admiration for Blaine would not admit of his taking upon the subject an apocryphal story without more definite knowledge upon the question than he possessed when he came to the subject.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

Another little incident, with which Judge Boulton was in no way connected, but which is remembered by many old residents who reside a few miles west of this city in Macoupin County, is that during the winter of 1890-91 a brother of James G. Blaine taught school at what is known as the Chapman Point school-house. For some reason, known only to himself and never explained to others, his brother about the years mentioned, discarded the name of Blaine by dropping the letter "B," and was thereafter, at his own request, known as "Laine." He was a good teacher and fine actor, and his principal subject was "Temperance," a theme which in those days was not worn as threadbare as it is to-day.

FIRE AND WATER!

Our Great Fire Sale of a \$20,000 Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE CROCKERY.

Now going on. Only Slightly Damaged by Water. Come early. Everything sold regardless of cost.

Tea that cost 60c a pound 20c and 30c per pound
A good Coffee from 20c to 30c per pound
Grant's Perfection Hams 14c pound; worth 16c
Granulated Sugar 20 pounds for \$1.00
A first-class barrel of Flour for \$3.60
A Cigar that cost \$3.00 per box at 50c
Two pounds Best Creamery 65c

Canned Goods Below Cost. Good Corn, \$1 per dozen. Tomatoes at \$1.10 per dozen.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 802 N. Sixth Street.

WANTS, WANT, ADVERTISERS, SUNDAY READERS, THIRTY-TWO PRIZES TO-DAY!

The Coupon Is on Page 16. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

MANHOLD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds" is sold with a steady ten guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Watery Eyes, Night Sweats, Nervousness, Lassitude, All drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, venereal or other diseases, use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infertility, Consumption and insanity. Put up convenient to carry in pocket, 50¢ per package by mail; 6 for \$5. With every 6th order we give a certain guarantee to cure Nervous Weakness. Address: Nerve Seeds

The Sunday Post-Dispatch

Contest for Readers and Want Advertisers

My answer is, that the verse referred to is

Chapter, Verse of

Signed

Address

to and

A commendation and promised blessing from the Book of Revelations. [The verse is found in the Bible published by the American Bible Society.]

WHAT CHAPTER AND VERSE IS THIS?

Each dash represents a word.

HERE ARE THE PRIZES.

To the correct answers, in order examined, the following prizes will be given:

FIRST PRIZE—Trip for two to Cleveland's Inauguration.

SECOND PRIZE—Trip for one to Cleveland's Inauguration.

THIRD PRIZE—Trip for two persons to World's Fair and return, via Washburn Line, with hotel bill paid for two days.

FOURTH PRIZE—Hunting Case Gold Watch.

FIFTH PRIZE—Hunting Case Gold Watch.

SIXTH PRIZE—Trip to World's Fair, via Washburn, with two days' hotel bill paid for one person.

SEVENTH PRIZE—Coin Silver Watch.

And Twenty-five More Prizes of Value.

The St. Louis Branch of the World's Fair Hotel Bureau, 523 Chestnut street, Room 3, will take care of World's Fair winners at the Manhattan, a high class hotel.

There are no restrictions to this contest. Every person who possesses a copy of the Sunday Post-Dispatch is eligible. You do not have to write out the verse. Simply give the numbers of verse and chapter, thus: Revelations, Chapter, Verse.

The regular contest closes as usual at 6 p. m. Tuesday evening. The contest for the Washington, D. C., trips will close at noon Monday—that is, envelopes will be examined Monday noon until two correct answers are found; to these answers will be awarded the two prize trips. The reason for this is that the date of inauguration is very near and if railroad tickets were not issued until Wednesday, the winners' time would get ready to be short. Excursion tickets are good until March 3, inclusive, good returning until March 8.

After the inauguration prizes are awarded, the remaining answers will be held for the grand contest which closes Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, as stated above, thus giving all those in contest by noon Monday a chance in both contests.

HELP WANTED

General Housework.

WANTED—A housewife at 2411 N. 2nd st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3707 N. 2nd st. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework. 1121 Pine 2nd floor. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. 1224 Olive. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2608 Cass av. 66

WANTED—A housewife at 1740 Miss. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4389 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2353 Alton pl. 66

WANTED—A girl to assist with housework. 3235 Alton pl. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 4102 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Call at 1821 Madison st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1822 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 515 Papin st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1308 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 for light housework. 1413 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1225 Argonne av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2620 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class housewife. Call at 3884 Lafayette av. 66

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Clipped in first-class style for \$3. 20
 Clark st., rear.
WANTED—To buy a second-hand moving
 2804 Franklin av.
WANTED—Good second-saddle and bridle; cheap
 Add. W 22nd this office.
WANTED—To buy a horse for bakery wagon
 apply Tuesday morning. 618 W 5th st.
WANTED—To buy a second-hand furniture set
 R. Sullivan, 8 E. 7th and Sidney sts.
WANTED—Small horse, spring wagon and harness;
 cheap for cash. P. H. Pike, 2387 Olive.
WANTED—Second horse, for P. H. Pike, 2387 Olive.

Wanted under 1,600 pounds; not over 6 years, weight 1200 lbs. Address 233, this office.

WANTED—A black or bay mare; will pay cash to do carpenter work for said horse. Address 233, this office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—3 good business horses. 820 N. Leonard st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, roan pony (mare). 918 Main street.

FOR SALE—3 buggy tops at a bargain. 2539

FOR SALE—One horse spring truck wagon
2716 Thomas st.

FOR SALE—2 horses, 5 years old, work single
double. 1003 High st.

FOR SALE—A storm buggy; nearly new. S. &
cor. 12th and Walnut sts.

FOR SALE—1 pidding wagon and harness; nearly
new; cheap. 2908 Madison st.

FOR SALE—Six horses and mares from Illinois
\$20 to \$65. 1212 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—3 pair gray mares; works double and
single. Inquire at

FOR SALE—Gentle horse, harness and jump saddle, \$150. 5622 Cabanne pl.
FOR SALE—Cheap wagons, buggies, carts, etc. Wm. Tufts, 2208 E. Broadway.
FOR SALE—5-year-old jet black mare; cheap; must sell to-day. Peacock, 155 Park st.
FOR SALE—One-horse stone wagon; as good as new; at storeyard Elliotts and Cave.
FOR SALE—Good road and 144 hands high, 4 years old and sound; \$110. 385 Essex st.
FOR SALE—Good riding and driving pony, double harness and covered wagon, \$75.

FHOR SALE—One couple rockaway, new, lined with green cloth. Globe Stable, 1122 Chestnut.

FHOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness; splendid outfit for light work. Lang & Co., 205 N. 7th.

FHOR SALE—Buggy horse, gentle and sound; no horse trader need apply. 310 N. 17th. Monday.

FHOR SALE—Good pair mules, harness and wagon; can go on job immediately. 1207 Broadway av.

FHOR SALE—Or exchange, 250 new and 32-hand open and top wagons. Vehicles and harness of all kinds. 1112 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—One side-bar top buggy and two phaetons, one as good as new, and also a horse and harness.
211 S. 6th st.

FOR SALE—One horse leather top Harrosh-Wright's make; new order; very cheap.
Meyers Livry Co., 610 Park st.

FOR SALE—A full line of new and second-hand surreys and buggies, delivery wagons, carts, etc. E. H. Noite, 1625 N. 7th st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A 3-year-old pony with harness, saddle and buggy. Call Sunday morning at 1913 Maiden lane, bet. Madison and North Market.

FOR SALE—\$70 buys team of mules, with har-

FOR SALE—or exchange—2 first-class storm bugs, 2 top buggies, 1 light top buggy, 1 large park wagon, second-hand vehicles of all kinds; also fine family horse and harness; repairing and repainting a specialty. W. Fischer, 3681 Easton ave.

FOR SALE—A fine, stylish dapple gray horse, perfectly gentle and not afraid of anything; also a pair of fine carriage horses, well matched and perfectly gentle; also one latest style Kensington and Victoria. Apply at latest 3515 Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—As I am getting too old to run my farm have decided I must out and will sell off my stock. I have a mare and foal, 2 years old, from a 7 year old mare. 2 1/2 foal; 4 young horses, ages from 4 to 7 years. I also have a pair of young horses, 2 years old, also farm wagon, harness, and a pair of pa. towls. This stock must be sold at a sacrifice; I will sell this stock for \$25 to \$35 each. I am willing to sell my son-in-law at 2657 Sarah st., fire blocks north of Easton av., at grocery store.

WANTED—For laundry delivery wagon a young man from 15 to 20 with \$10 cash, \$50 bond and references required; wages \$6 per week. Apply Monday at 1012 N. Grand av.

MONEY to loan on horses and wagons, terms

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. C. Milford & Co., 8th and Olive sts.

SEE page 7 The Republic for auction sales of furniture and other goods by A. A. Selkirk & Co. on and after this date.

4149 OLIVE ST.—Stable in rear; will accommodate a large number of horses. Apply at 1210 Olive st. 12

DR. A. ROUIF,
Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon; free consultations every Tuesday morning from 7 to 10 at 350

STORM BUCCIES.
12 EMBREE-M'LEAN, 1817-23 Olive st.

E EDUCATIONAL. 10c per Liae.
READ OUR GUARANTEE.

WANTED—Young lady wishes dictation in stenography at once. Add. T 724, this office. 25c

WANTED—A private teacher: one that can teach

SPANISH! Spanish!—The Spanish classes will continue to-morrow evening at the club room of the "La Union Hispano-Americana." Sit at Olive, rear drug store. Prof. Antonio Masera, 21

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Odd Fellows' Hall.

Branches in most of the principal cities; best instruction; reasonable tuition; conversation especially; French and German comedies free to pupils; send for programme.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN—Open for a printer, with \$100, \$200 or \$300, as partner, with a man; a big trade, nothing in the way. Write or call at 575 Broadway, Rm. 1721, Franklin av., city. Mrs. C. L. Haskell.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.
Experienced and successful newspaper business manager and advertising solicitor who has made financially successful two publications in open correspondence with some daily or high class trade journal; will go to any city where opportunity is good. Add. A 224, this office.

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—To invest \$5,000 to \$10,000 in wholesale or manufacturing business. Address A 228, this office.

An energetic young man with \$5,000 or more capital, good reputation and thorough business qualification, desires to form a connection with some good manufacturing concern. Ad. F 391, this office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Household furniture. 920 LaSalle st. Monday.

FOR SALE—3 bedroom sets, 2 heating stoves. 1706 Goods av.

FOR SALE—Fur and bedroom suit good as new.

FOR SALE—Furniture only; prices low; quality high; terms cash; investigate. Melita, 101 Franklin av. 63

FOR SALE—For storage—3 cook stoves, 3 3/4 in. carpets, 3 bedroom suits, 2 new fixtures and a variety of household goods. Stanley's Warehouse, 717 Market st. 63

FOR SALE—For storage charges—5 desks, 1 piano, 3 3/4 in. carpets, 3 bedroom suits, 6 new 3/4 in. 63

FOR SALE—Complete fixtures of meat furnishing room house, 7 room; excellent chance for those wishing to open butcher shop or transient room house. Add. G 234, this office.

FOR SALE—Six Home Comfort ranges, \$20 each; new hole diamond range, \$18; 800 stove from \$5 to \$12, folding bed, \$15; bedroom sets, \$10 to \$15; 1000 sets, \$15 to \$25; 1000 sets, \$15 to \$25; wardrobes, \$5 to \$10 and lots of cheap goods, at the People's, 1000 Market St.

A. C. Nichols, Manager.

A LADY wishing to leave city will sell contents of A. handsomely fur. 11-room house at a bargain. Add. is 223, this office.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—To rent small furnished house to 2 or 3. End; young couple; no children. Address M 222, this office.

4301
4305
4309**Lindell Avenue.**

Three fine new modern-built 12-room Dwellings, reception halls, etc. Houses just completed.
Terms—One-fourth cash, balance long time. Open today for inspection.

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut St.

M. R. E. E. SOUTHER'S Elegant Place on LINDELL AV. (No. 4140), lot 200x213,
12 rooms, stable, etc. For card of admission apply to

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut St.**IMPROVED PROPERTY
FOR SALE.**10c
per
Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

FOR SALE.**MILO T. BOGARD,****Real Estate and Loans,**

110 N. 9th St.

4599 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4598 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4597 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4596 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4595 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4594 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4593 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4592 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4591 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4590 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4589 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4588 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4587 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4586 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4585 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4584 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4583 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4582 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4581 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4580 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4579 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4578 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4577 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4576 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4575 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4574 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4573 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4572 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4571 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4570 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4569 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4568 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4567 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4566 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4565 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4564 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4563 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.

4562 St. Ferdinand av.

A 1-story, 3-room frame dwelling, city water,
etc.; lot 50x130 ft.; price, \$1,700.**CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.****FOREST PARK PLACE.**

An elegant lot 50x170 for sale at bargain.

F. R. BISSSELL & CO., 307 Wainwright Bldg.

TWO LOTS FOR STABLES.

For Sale—One lot corner two alleys, between

Easton, Standard, Leffingwell and Glasgow, being

17x100 ft.; the other lot is 100x170 ft., in two

alleys, between Clark and Walnut, Leffingwell and

Summit; 3 alleys around this lot.

KREELY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

You Can Purchase at \$35 a Foot

One of the best business corners in the southern

part of the city; lot 60x125 feet, southeast corner of

Vernance and California; splendid corner for

business of any kind. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716

Chestnut st.

615 Feet of Ground for \$4,800.

Situated in the southern part of the city, one block

west of Broadway and the South St. Louis (highway)

electric street car line. Here is a chance for some

one to make some money; only \$2,000 cash re-

quired. Call or send to the office for a plat of the

property. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

City

Acres!

On King's highway and Enger rd., 6

acres at a special price, lying between

Forest Park and Tower Grove Park. This

will make a fine subdivision. Brick

company will pay good price for clay on

the tract, which lies 8 feet above grade.

GEORGE C. ARBUCKLE & CO.,

813 Wainwright Building.

THIS IS OUR OWN

PROPERTY, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,

211 N. 8th St.

Unimproved Property for Sale.

BLAINE AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Kiern

BLAINE AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CASTLEMAN AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEMENS AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CLEVELAND AV. S. E. 120 ft. east of Vandeventer

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**MONEY**

Will be made by approved buyers of lots in Cabanne,

Clemens, Chamberlain Park and vicinity. Beautiful

ground with all advantages. House-builders will

select it; choice locations; setting; acreage and higher

every day. Buy now and make profit in the spring.

S. F. KASSA, 818 Olive st., room 420.

McPHERSON AV., West of Euclid.

The cheapest lot in the West End. Some-

body can secure a bargain here, as the owner

needs his money.

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,

804 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

About 1,700 feet of choice ground on

MAGNOLIA AVENUE,

Between Tower Grove and King's highway,

about

Tower Grove Park.

For Price, Terms, Etc., Apply to

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,

804 N. Eighth St.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

CORNER IN CHAMBERLAIN PARK.

(UNIMPROVED.)

N. e. cor. of Maple and Florence av.; highest and

most slightly. The price at which it can be purchased

is far below what it will bring the coming spring.

Here is a chance for a quick turn.

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,

804 N. 8th st.

LINDELL AV. RESIDENCE LOT.

100x213 feet, between Cabanne and Van-

deventer; no better lot on the avenue;

reasonable in price and exceedingly easy

terms.

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,

804 N. 8th St.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

Speculative Investments.

Southeast corner Fifteenth and Mor-

gan; this will make you money.

Southwest corner High and Wash;

make an offer.

Twelfth and Morgan sts.; no risk in

buying here.

Ninth, between Walnut and Market

sts.; a bargain.

George C. Arbuckle & Co.

813 Wainwright Building.

Adam Boeck & Co.

Wish to announce that they have moved into their

new office in the

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE BUILDING,

NO. 622 Chestnut st.

where they will continue as they have been for the

last 27 years, to attend to the making of money for

their patrons and friends in the purchase and sale

of real estate, and the care and management of

estates.

They have for sale some of the finest lots on

Lincoln av., Forest Park boulevard,

Laclede av.,

Taylor av.,

McPHERSON av.

Also acre property.

Lots in "Compton Heights."

Also acre property.

They have money to loan in large or small

amounts on City Real Estate Security.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

622 Chestnut st.

SPRING BARGAINS.

319x180, a. e. cor. Aubert and Easton.

25x112, a. e. cor. Fair and N. of Montgomery.

60x130, a. e. cor. Good and N. of Fairfield.

45x200, a. e. cor. Ridge and N. of Union.

60x200, w. s. cor. Kennerly and N. of Vance.

60x130, a. e. cor. Page and N. of Academy.

60x125, a. e. cor. Dolman and N. of Park.

110x125, a. e. cor. St. Vincent and N. of California.

110x125, a. e. cor. Oregon and Russell av.

30x113, a. e. cor. Atlantic and N. of Jefferson.

13 x 127, w. s. cor. Michigan and N. of Chicago.

48x117, a. e. cor. La Salle and N. of Theresa.

100x125, a. e. cor. Calhoun and N. of Fairbault.

MUELLER & PARIBAU, 919 Chestnut st.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.**6% 6%**

Paid for money left on deposit with

the Western Union Building and Loan

Association.

MILO T. BOGARD,

110 N. Ninth st.

SEVEN DAYS MORE.

Close of the Letter Carrier Contest Drawing Near.

THE LAST COUPON WILL BE PRINTED NEXT SATURDAY.

Carrier Finnan Moves Up Into Second Place—The Next List Will Give the Result of the Contest—Your Last Chance to Help Your Favorite—Conditions and Correspondence.

To-day the POST-DISPATCH contest to name the most popular letter carrier in St. Louis enters upon the last week of its existence. Just seven more coupons, including the one which appears in to-day's issue, will be printed, the last one appearing next Saturday, March 4. The last corner in this great race has been passed, the homestretch has been fairly entered, and with the goal in view not an effort must be lost to pass the judge's stand in the foremost rank, among the winners. From the first this contest has excited the greatest interest among the carriers themselves and the public whom they so faithfully serve. Very few, if any, readers of the POST-DISPATCH have neglected to testify to their appreciation of the postmen's many good qualities by sending all the ballots they could possibly obtain in favor of their particular choice. In these last few days every effort must be redoubled, and there must be no let-up in the good work of placing your favorite first. The race is still an open one, and the final result will probably be a surprise to all, since many carriers are undoubtedly holding back their coupons until the last possible moment. Below will be found a list, giving the relative positions of all contestants up to date. This is the last list which will appear until the announcement of the result in the drawing on Saturday.

In sending in collections of coupons it is always advisable to pack them as neatly as possible in order to facilitate the count and to prevent errors. Do not roll your coupons up in bundles, but preserve them as straight and flat as possible. Always state the total number of coupons sent, thus providing a check upon the count here. Wrap your coupons up securely.

As stated daily in the conditions, no pooling of votes will be allowed and any competitors found clubbing will be at once disqualified. Such an attempt cannot be kept secret, and every case will be thoroughly investigated before the final award is made. No exceptions to this rule will be made in favor of anyone. The public themselves can probably do more to prevent any such attempt and to promote fair play than anything else. Before handing your coupons to your favorite carrier, ascertain all his name and number and fill out the blank spaces on the ballot with the same in ink. In no case should coupons be handed to carriers in the blank form.

LIST OF CONTESTANTS.	
1. Deane, C. J.	Carrier No. 294
2. Finnan, Thomas	Carrier No. 295
3. McQuinn, J. J.	Carrier No. 311
4. Fowles, M. J.	Carrier No. 312
5. Davidson, D. W.	Carrier No. 323
6. McDonald, Jas. E.	Carrier No. 214
7. Uhlir, G. W.	Carrier No. 325
8. Hank, W. C.	Carrier No. 326
9. Kern, J. O.	Carrier No. 327
10. McNeill, Thomas	Carrier No. 328
11. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 329
12. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 330
13. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 331
14. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 332
15. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 333
16. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 334
17. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 335
18. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 336
19. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 337
20. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 338
21. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 339
22. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 340
23. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 341
24. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 342
25. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 343
26. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 344
27. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 345
28. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 346
29. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 347
30. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 348
31. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 349
32. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 350
33. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 351
34. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 352
35. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 353
36. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 354
37. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 355
38. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 356
39. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 357
40. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 358
41. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 359
42. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 360
43. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 361
44. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 362
45. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 363
46. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 364
47. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 365
48. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 366
49. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 367
50. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 368
51. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 369
52. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 370
53. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 371
54. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 372
55. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 373
56. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 374
57. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 375
58. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 376
59. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 377
60. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 378
61. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 379
62. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 380
63. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 381
64. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 382
65. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 383
66. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 384
67. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 385
68. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 386
69. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 387
70. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 388
71. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 389
72. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 390
73. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 391
74. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 392
75. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 393
76. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 394
77. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 395
78. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 396
79. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 397
80. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 398
81. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 399
82. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 400
83. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 401
84. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 402
85. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 403
86. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 404
87. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 405
88. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 406
89. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 407
90. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 408
91. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 409
92. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 410
93. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 411
94. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 412
95. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 413
96. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 414
97. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 415
98. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 416
99. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 417
100. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 418
101. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 419
102. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 420
103. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 421
104. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 422
105. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 423
106. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 424
107. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 425
108. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 426
109. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 427
110. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 428
111. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 429
112. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 430
113. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 431
114. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 432
115. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 433
116. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 434
117. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 435
118. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 436
119. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 437
120. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 438
121. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 439
122. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 440
123. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 441
124. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 442
125. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 443
126. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 444
127. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 445
128. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 446
129. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 447
130. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 448
131. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 449
132. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 450
133. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 451
134. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 452
135. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 453
136. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 454
137. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 455
138. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 456
139. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 457
140. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 458
141. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 459
142. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 460
143. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 461
144. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 462
145. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 463
146. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 464
147. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 465
148. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 466
149. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 467
150. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 468
151. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 469
152. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 470
153. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 471
154. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 472
155. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 473
156. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 474
157. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 475
158. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 476
159. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 477
160. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 478
161. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 479
162. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 480
163. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 481
164. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 482
165. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 483
166. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 484
167. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 485
168. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 486
169. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 487
170. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 488
171. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 489
172. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 490
173. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 491
174. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 492
175. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 493
176. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 494
177. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 495
178. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 496
179. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 497
180. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 498
181. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 499
182. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 500
183. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 501
184. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 502
185. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 503
186. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 504
187. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 505
188. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 506
189. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 507
190. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 508
191. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 509
192. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 510
193. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 511
194. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 512
195. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 513
196. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 514
197. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 515
198. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 516
199. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 517
200. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 518
201. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 519
202. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 520
203. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 521
204. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 522
205. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 523
206. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 524
207. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 525
208. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 526
209. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 527
210. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 528
211. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 529
212. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 530
213. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 531
214. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 532
215. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 533
216. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 534
217. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 535
218. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 536
219. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 537
220. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 538
221. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 539
222. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 540
223. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 541
224. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 542
225. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 543
226. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 544
227. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 545
228. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 546
229. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 547
230. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 548
231. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 549
232. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 550
233. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 551
234. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 552
235. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 553
236. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 554
237. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 555
238. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 556
239. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 557
240. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 558
241. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 559
242. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 560
243. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 561
244. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 562
245. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 563
246. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 564
247. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 565
248. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 566
249. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 567
250. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 568
251. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 569
252. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 570
253. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 571
254. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 572
255. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 573
256. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 574
257. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 575
258. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 576
259. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 577
260. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 578
261. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 579
262. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 580
263. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 581
264. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 582
265. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 583
266. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 584
267. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 585
268. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 586
269. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 587
270. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 588
271. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 589
272. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 590
273. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 591
274. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 592
275. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 593
276. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 594
277. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 595
278. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 596
279. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 597
280. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 598
281. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 599
282. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 600
283. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 601
284. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 602
285. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 603
286. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 604
287. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 605
288. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 606
289. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 607
290. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 608
291. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 609
292. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 610
293. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 611
294. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 612
295. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 613
296. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 614
297. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 615
298. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 616
299. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 617
300. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 618
301. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 619
302. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 620
303. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 621
304. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 622
305. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 623
306. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 624
307. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 625
308. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 626
309. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 627
310. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 628
311. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 629
312. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 630
313. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 631
314. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 632
315. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 633
316. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 634
317. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 635
318. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 636
319. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 637
320. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 638
321. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 639
322. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 640
323. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 641
324. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 642
325. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 643
326. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 644
327. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 645
328. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 646
329. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 647
330. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 648
331. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 649
332. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 650
333. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 651
334. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 652
335. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 653
336. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 654
337. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 655
338. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 656
339. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 657
340. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 658
341. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 659
342. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 660
343. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 661
344. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 662
345. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 663
346. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 664
347. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 665
348. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 666
349. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 667
350. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 668
351. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 669
352. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 670
353. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 671
354. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 672
355. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 673
356. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 674
357. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 675
358. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 676
359. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 677
360. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 678
361. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 679
362. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 680
363. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 681
364. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 682
365. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 683
366. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 684
367. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 685
368. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 686
369. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 687
370. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 688
371. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 689
372. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 690
373. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 691
374. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 692
375. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 693
376. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 694
377. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 695
378. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 696
379. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 697
380. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 698
381. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 699
382. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 700
383. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 701
384. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 702
385. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 703
386. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 704
387. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 705
388. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 706
389. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 707
390. Stokess, J. M.	Carrier No. 708
391.	

CALTHOS will outdistance the
CALTHOS will outdistance your
Rheumatism, Stomach and Vagina.
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address VON MOHL CO.,
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

POLITICS IN PICTURES.

Interesting Public Questions Illustrated by the Sunday Post-Dispatch Artists.



What a Greedy Boy.



Harrison's Revenge.



The Cannery Convention.
[Suggested by the Annual Convention of the National Cannery Association, held in this city at the Excelsior Hotel last week.]



THE NEW GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

From the bill introduced by Mr. Butler in the House of Representatives—"That on and after the 4th day of July, 1893, the American Goddess of Liberty shall be represented as follows: A young woman of full stature, with mature development and proportions, wearing high laced boots, reaching midway between ankle and knee; hose reaching to the thigh; short skirts reaching downward to a point just above the knee; close-fitting bodice and sleeves to the elbow; a cap molded from a true pansy bud (symbol of true and cultured thought), the stem curling forward like a helmet, the heart-shaped leaf in front, the two outer leaves turning outward slightly, showing upon their inner surface the points of stars, two stars on each. "she shall bear for arms at her left hip, in place of sword, and lightly suspended over her left shoulder, a pen with holder extended, and on her breast, instead of shield, an American ballot in black and white."



WILL COLUMBIA RECEIVE HER?
Jeems—'Er Royal 'Ighness says you caw'n't come in here, but you might try Miss Columbia, next door.



QUEEN LILLY—"If You're Gwine to Take It, You Best Take It 'Foh It's Willed."



Ducks Wouldn't Fly for President Harrison, But This Is the Game Grover Will Go Guining For After Next Saturday.



[From interviews with the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Mayor, Alex. N. De Meo—"I Will Go into the Convention Without Balking."

Mr. Wallace has also the distinguished honor of being the first person to run a lamp in series. One of the first four lamps ever burned in this manner is shown, in the second illustration.

THE LIFE OF A WOMAN'S WORK



WOMAN'S WORK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HOME ESTABLISHED BY THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Few young women who are working for daily bread have a happier and more peaceful home than those who live at the modest-looking residence on Washington avenue known as the home of the King's Daughters. The home was founded two years ago this month by the "Whatsoever" Circle of the King's Daughters of the Union M. E. Church. It is supported by the rents paid by the girls and by the subscriptions of the members of the circle, most of whom consist of young ladies who are well known in St. Louis society. The home accommodates twelve girls and a matron and there is seldom a vacancy.

Nearly every evening is taken up by some lesson, and there is a good library in the home for the benefit of the inmates. The rent for the rooms is so reasonable that girls who are earning quite small salaries can afford to live there, and there have a home of which they need not be ashamed. On Monday nights the Sunday-school lesson for the subsequent sabbath is taught, some of the girls teaching in the mission schools. There is also a class in book-keeping upon the same evening.

On Tuesday evening there is a choral choir and upon Friday the elementary English branches, such as grammar, arithmetic and spelling, are taught.

On Thursday evening the girls have a social, or "club night," for outsiders belong to this meeting and are enabled by the payment of a small monthly fee to embrace the advantages of the different classes taught during the week and the freedom of the library. There are about forty active members belonging to this circle of the King's Daughters and they work under the motto, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Young Woman's Christian Association.

The members of the Young Woman's Christian Association had a social at their home on Washington avenue and seventeenth street on Thursday evening. Quite a large audience was present and some of the gentlemen from the Y. M. C. A. visited with the young ladies to assist in the entertainment of their friends. One of the young men made quite an interesting talk in regard to the work being done by both the young women and the Y. M. C. A. in their various fields. He said, considering the disparity of years since the birth of the Young Woman's Christian Association, and that of the Y. M. C. A., which had counted half a hundred birthdays, the young women were rapidly catching up with their brethren, and were doing. One young man suggested that the only trouble heretofore would be in keeping ahead of the Young Woman's Association, even with their advantage of age and experience.

The entertainment consisted of music, both vocal and instrumental, furnished by Miss Taylor, Messrs. Holcomb, Hester, Schmitt, Ellis, and recitation by Mr. Robert Blacklin.

Next Thursday evening Rev. Frank C. Tyrrell of the Central Christian Church will address the young women on the subject of "The Christian's Life." An election of officers will also take place upon the same evening, a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer being the offices to be filled. A class in English literature will be started next week under the direction of Miss Ibbotson.

Dr. Ford will give a course of four lectures upon the subject of his travels. Illustrated with magic lantern views. Philip Ray is booked for an entertainment next week at the Memorial Hall for the benefit of the Young Woman's Christian Association.

Woman's Humane Society.

The ladies of the Woman's Humane Society of Missouri for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals beg leave to call the attention of the public, through the columns of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, to the fact that all women have the right to act in all cases of cruelty as if they were members of the society. Mrs. Comstock, the President of the society, says that she has often heard women say, "I wish I were a member of the Humane Society, I would have reported a terrible case of cruelty to a member of the Woman's Humane Society of Missouri or not, has a right to report any case of cruelty to children or dumb animals."

Through the efforts of the Woman's Humane Society of Missouri the new law for the protection of children was enacted and is as follows: "Any father, mother or guardian who shall fail to properly care for, who shall abandon or ill treat, who is incompetent or unfit to care for, or who neglects or unnecessarily injures or abuses a child in his care, may be deprived of the child by the society, acting under orders of the Probate Court. The law is severely condemned by able jurists as an unreasonable and tyrannical intrusion into the home, but the society secured its passage through the Legislature."

Mrs. Dr. P. G. G. of the President of the society, with her fellow officers and co-workers, Misses G. G. Osgood, P. J. Linde, J. F. Pence, and Isabel Anderson, are making a most earnest effort for the welfare and prosperity of the society in regard to both members and money.

Rebekah Hospital. Very few of the charitable enterprises appealing to the public for sympathy and support have more rapidly or worthily attained a practical application of their intended benevolence than the Rebekah Hospital for women, located at Grand avenue and Caroline street. Inaugurated in November last only, the energetic and practical ladies who form the Board of Managers have most perseveringly pushed the affairs of the institution until now, after only three months' effort, they are giving most welcome relief to between forty and fifty poor creatures who occupy the comfortable beds and receive the medical attention which have been thus provided.

The ladies in charge are more than grateful to all who have helped them in their benevolent work, and during the last few days have received generous contributions of money and provisions from Mrs. C. F. Burr, Mrs. W. Norton, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Mary Moore, Mr. L. Brinkworth, the Plant Milling Co. and others, and they state there is room for three or four additional charity patients and applications for relief may be made at the hospital or to any of the officers, who are as follows: Mrs. Thos. Booth, President; Mrs. August Gehner, Vice-President; Mrs. Henry P. Wyman, Secretary; Mrs. W. F. Kennett, Treasurer.

Woman's Training School. The following contains the list of lessons to be given during the present week at the Woman's Training School:

Cooking, Tuesday from 9 to 11 a. m. On Monday will be given the second lesson in the practical course of cooking in the following bill of fare: Soup, fried rabbit, baked potatoes, salad, cream sauce, corn bread and coffee.

On Thursday from 2:30 to 5 p. m., the cooks' class will be given a lesson in preparing the following dishes: Filets of fish, saute Hollandaise, parsnip fritters, plum pudding and sauce.

A class is being organized for "invalid cooking," a most important art for all women to know and absolutely necessary for those who contemplate devoting their time to sick

JUST IMPORTED FROM PARIS.

Here is just the hat for a golden-haired girl to wear to a garden party. It is in the coquettish new Columbia shape and it affects one like a rose scented breath from a garden in spring. It is one of the latest importations from Paris.

The broad brim is formed of narrow lines of green velvet grass twisted over wire. This makes an open-work brim which comes out in two points at the side and is bent up just a trifle in front. The entire brim is veiled by a deep flounce of fine French lace, which tones down effectively the green of the velvet grass. There is a low flat crown to the hat made of twisted rose stems, while encircling it are velvety plush pink roses.



Towering above the crown, at the side and towards the front, are generous loops and pointed ends of pale blue ribbon, and playing hide and seek among the soft loops are tiny rosebuds. In the center of the bow stands up very straight one full-blown rose, a rose with petals of a dahlia shade. This is framed with green and brown tinted foliage and roses weary of blooming, since their petals have faded away. As if holding the rose in place are two long gold pins, with dahlia-tinted gems sparkling at the top. All of this witchery can be acquired by the woman who has \$18.25.

nursing. Those who wish to join this class must apply without delay.

A new class in physical culture is being formed, to commence lessons the second week in March. Mrs. Ludlum to be the teacher.

Other classes as usual.

Working Girls' Free Library.

The Working Girls' Free Library, a short history of which was given in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch, is situated at 1310 Lafayette avenue. On Tuesday evening the regular class meets for instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Lectures are held every Tuesday evening from October until May. Dr. A. Morrison, Chancellor, Rudolph J. C. Foltz, D. W. Gibson and Shattling, being some of the gentlemen who deliver lectures during the season. The subjects embrace health and sanitary conditions of home, varied by stereotyped views and stories of travel.

Services rendered by teachers and friends of the institute are voluntary and gratuitous and who are interested in such work are invited to attend the meetings at any time they feel inclined.

Young Woman's Self-Culture Club.

On next Thursday evening the members of the Self-Culture Club will be entertained by Mr. W. L. Sheldon with a talk entitled "Haunts of Sir Walter Scott," at their hall on Wash street. Last Thursday evening they had a "Lowell Evening," when discussions upon Lowell and music constituted the programme, and only ladies were invited to take part. The evening branch gave a "Fannyson Evening" on last Friday, which is their evening for entertainment.

Rooms at No. 2415 South Broadway. When the club devotes an evening to a poet, not only are poems read, but the poems are discussed, but some of his poems are set to music for the evening, unless there already exist songs of his composition, for which music has been purposely composed.

Books for the House of Refuge. A number of ladies in St. Louis are interesting themselves in a library for the children at the House of Refuge. The unfortunate little ones who have no other home but this seem well provided for so far as their physical wants are concerned. They are well clothed, well housed and given a sufficient quantity of good nourishing food, but there are few books at the Refuge, and they are old and worn and many of them have become useless from frequent thumbing.

School books and the few books of a family have no further use would be very acceptable and good story books and magazines would be of great value to the children of the Refuge. Any one having donations of books to make may forward them to Mrs. E. E. Cowan, 22 Pine street, who will send them to the Refuge.

A State Board Meeting.

The Missouri State Board of the Woman's and Young Woman's Christian Association met in the parlor of the Woman's Training School Building on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. They decided, after deliberation, to have the first meeting of the State Board take place in this city upon the first week in April.

A. X. W. T. U. Lecture.

Last Sunday afternoon Miss Ida Clotier of Colorado lectured for the Young Woman's Christian Training Union, in the Lafayette Park M. E. Church, to a very appreciative audience.

Leading Furs.

The Paris "Curiosite Universelle" says that during the present winter the black fur of Kamtschata has been regarded as the king among fashionable furs. The skin of this animal is worth from \$600 to \$1,000, and is lined with black fox worth from \$100 to \$200. The skin of the black fur of the Siberian beaver is worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500, when made into a mantle, and a body of black fur of a black cat cannot be had for less than \$7,000. Among the cheaper furs is the Siberian otter, a cloak of which can be had for about \$1,000.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons.

Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

Women as Veterinary Surgeons. Russia has decided to admit women to the practice of veterinary surgery, and a young lady, named Dohrowolskaja, the daughter of a landed proprietor in the department of Cherson, who has graduated at the Veterinary Academy of Zurich in Switzerland, is now in Odessa preparing for the State examination. She is to be examined by the professor of the Imperial University of Charkow, and will receive her diploma and be admitted to practice thereafter.

SPRING FASHIONS.

PARIS RETURNING TO THE STYLES OF THE ERA OF THE RESTORATION.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. PARIS, Feb. 11.—The advent of the last month of winter brings around anew the consideration of spring fashions. Just now styles are changing with such perplexing rapidity that the chronicler who would keep up with their variations is compelled to be very much on the alert.

There is at present a rage for First Empire gowns, but I do not think that the mania will be of long duration. The short-waisted bodices coming just below the arm pits, the full flowing skirts, and the floating ribbons falling from a bow set upon the bust, may be "esthetic" but are certainly not becoming. This fashion is peculiarly trying to a heavily molded figure and is only endurable when the wearer is slender and shapely in waist or satin. A stout lady and one who is beautifully formed are alike seen at a disadvantage in such a garb. Two of these dresses, one in silver-gray satin trimmed with pale pink velvet, and another in black crepe with a belt and bow with long ends in pink falls ribbon, were worn recently at a very brilliant afternoon musicale. They looked stylish, and the painters who were present admired them greatly. But they were decidedly not becoming.

We are drifting fast in the way of accessories of dress back to the era of the Restoration. The fancy has been in vogue for some time, and is now becoming more and more pronounced. The "reticulated" or great-grandmothers' drawn with ribbons to match their fabric, and to be carried suspended from the arm, are among the favorite articles of the hour. Scarfs in lace or an embroidered muslin are to be worn, thrown over the shoulders during the coming summer; revivals also are these of the Restoration or the Louis Philippe era. The next revival, it is confidently predicted, will be that of the India shawl, that favorite wrap of the Empress Josephine, while she was still only Mme. Bonaparte. For this revived style, the dressy ladies are especially anxious. For forty years ago red or yellow centers and narrow borders in dull shades of blue and olive green, the wraps adorned by our great grandmothers in fact, will be in favor. Also the India scarf in the same style will be worn mantle-wise, especially by elderly ladies. However, these are prophecies merely and may never come to pass, though they came to me from the very best authority.

A fixed fact, however, is the return in the fashions of the white real lace manufactures for trimming evening dresses, and the style of other day dresses. Not a plique, so long discussed, is now the fashionable lace of the hour. It is manufactured, not in the rich artistic patterns of forty years ago, but in the thin, scored or straggling designs on a wide groundwork of plain net, which was used at the beginning of the present century, in the days when little girls and young women were content with a point de Venise and point d'Alencon to use in dressing their dolls. Duchesse lace, in a new pattern, reproducing the antique point de Venise, is immediately popular for bordering the tops of corsages of Louis XIII. ball dresses. It is worn in widths of from six to eight inches and is put on the shoulders, the shawl collar, the décolletage, falling over the tops of the full half long sleeves. Fine old Honiton lace is also employed in this manner.

When meditating a trip on a rainy day it is a wise plan to rub the shoes with a waterproof mixture, which will make them soft, pliable and hardy. A very good receipt for this is an ounce of bees-wax, an ounce of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted over a slow fire with a half pint of oil. Be cautious with the turpentine. This mixture may be applied often, and will be found really excellent.

To wear patent leathers in winter time, and to keep them bright and unscratched, rub them with a little milk, and when they are not in use keep them in a dry room. Always warm slightly before putting upon the feet. On very cold days it is a good plan to leave one's patent leathers at home, because a trip into the atmosphere of zero will almost assuredly cause them to crack. Stuffing the tops of patent leather shoes with cotton will keep them from bending and cracking.

Keep your shoes well oiled in damp weather, and if by any chance they become wet through let them dry slowly or they will warp and shrink. Rub them carefully, because they are really important items in a woman's make-up.

Hair Receiver.

An almost indispensable adjunct to the dressing-table is a hair receiver. This one is of opaque white celluloid, with painted or decalcomanated panels. The size of this receiver is 4 1/2 inches across and 3 inches long. Three pieces of exact size, with holes

in the back, are made of the same material, and are fastened to the back of the head by a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

M. Worth's latest creations in the way of house dresses are, first a sapphire blue satin toilette, with a wide plain leather strap, which is bordered on the back with a wide black tulle and finished at the neck with full ruffles of black lace mingled with Irish guipure, being very noticeable. Another was black stamped velvet, the pattern being leaves, and the design edged and defined by an embroidery of jet spangles. A double collar in plain velvet, and full ruffles in black lace, encircled the neck. Another was in accordeon-plaited black silk muslin, bordered with a ruffle of lace, and having a triple collar in mirror velvet in blue and lilac hues. The hair of the crown and these new wraps is that they are made very full, the last named one especially.

COIFFURE FOR BALL.

The accompanying coiffure, worn at a ball, has the slightly waved hair, tied high, and arranged in Greek knot. Wreath of single violets on separate stalks. Aigrette of violets. Crope de Chine shawl, with feather fringe.



The satin sleeves, immensely full and balloon shaped, were close-fitting from elbow to wrist, and were each encircled at that part with three bands of velvet. Over each shoulder, above the great full top of the sleeve, passed a wide gathered ruffle in velvet lined with satin, that continued down the back, each end graduated in width till it terminated in a point at the waist. The collar was in folds of velvet of a delicate shade of lilac, and was clasped in front with a small diamond rose.

A very magnificent dinner dress was in brocaded faille of the richest quality and in solid colors, the pattern large palm leaves in satin. The long train and the sides of the skirt were in willow green brocade, the upper edge of the train prolonged so as to terminate in a narrow graceful drapery between the shoulders. This drapery and the sides of the train were lined with plain green satin, covered with fine black tulle dotted all over with tiny green metallic spangles and small gold beads, the edges finished with an inch wide ruffling of black lace thickly set with spangles. The skirt front was in two widths of old gold brocade, which parted in front over a narrow width of willow-green satin, covered up half its height with a band of black tulle richly embroidered in an Oriental pattern with gold-thread colored silk and ruby beads. The lower half of the corsage was a flat, wide band of willow-green brocade with crossed draperies and large sleeves in the old gold color.

Bonnets are smaller, daintier and more fantastic than ever. A bow in plaited lace or a butterfly in jet, or gold filigree or in imitation jewels, forms the front and the rest of the structure serves simply for its perch. I am told that very large hats are still worn in the United States. Possibly, but, if so, the wearers are decidedly a twelvemonth behind. Rice straw in black and Havana brown and red, trimmed with ruffles of black lace and with fancy plumes in imitation jewels, and also with many bands of white lace and curiously fashionable.

Home-made Frames. Odd-shaped mirrors, with Florentine frames of dull gold, are one of the season's novelties, but here is an idea for a mirror with a home-made frame. Buy an oblong mirror of beveled glass about 12 inches high. Have this framed in white pine; paint the frame with a dark, cloud-like background in oils. After this is thoroughly dry,

let a vine of delicately tinted pink wild roses carelessly wander over it, then fasten to the frame above it a wide pink satin ribbon, upon which is written in gilt fantastic letters, "May bright reflections ever greet thee." This makes a present at which the average girl is never tired of gazing.

A Tailor-Made Girl's Pockets.

In the pocket of a tailor-made gown the small girl carries her knife. Anybody who thinks this is an ordinary knife such as can be gotten at any shop is mistaken; it is invariably made of gold, and in addition, is decorated with some special design. A very original one has a heart of lapis-lazuli framed in diamonds set in one corner of the handle, and the owner's name and a curious cipher carved on the other. A very general fancy exists for having the name engraved upon the knife in the exact copy of the way one would write one's own initials.

A Butterfly Fan.

The coquettish maiden delights in a lace fan. One recently designed is of white gauze upon which is applied work is a swarm of black thread lace butterflies. The sticks are of mother of pearl and the top is finished with a ruffling of black lace.

The Frame Made at Home. A vine of delicately tinted pink wild roses carelessly wander over it, then fasten to the frame above it a wide pink satin ribbon, upon which is written in gilt fantastic letters, "May bright reflections ever greet thee." This makes a present at which the average girl is never tired of gazing.

In the pocket of a tailor-made gown the small girl carries her knife. Anybody who thinks this is an ordinary knife such as can be gotten at any shop is mistaken; it is invariably made of gold, and in addition, is decorated with some special design. A very original one has a heart of lapis-lazuli framed in diamonds set in one corner of the handle, and the owner's name and a curious cipher carved on the other. A very general fancy exists for having the name engraved upon the knife in the exact copy of the way one would write one's own initials.

A Butterfly Fan. The coquettish maiden delights in a lace fan. One recently designed is of white gauze upon which is applied work is a swarm of black thread lace butterflies. The sticks are of mother of pearl and the

THE HIRED MAN.

BILL NIX TELLS A STORY OF A MAN'S WIFE WHO SUDDENLY LEFT.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

There is no place like a smoking-car on a local train for studying the human being of the male sex, with now and then a few dago hyenas of the softer sex. The American smoking-car near the city is a Mott street, a Chatham square, a dose of the French quarter, a little Italy and a Klein Deutschland, with a sprinkling of free born salivary sovereigns of the Republic.

Farther away one begins to find in Michigan the Hollander who likes to colonize a swamp with Holland neighbors and then play in the mud till he gets a rich, productive farm and weeds between his toes. Then he will go quacking about over it with a joyful waddle that a high-bred American farmer would pause to despise.



"How Are You, Henry?"

Then in Minnesota he begins to hear the "gentle" bobolink language of the Swede, the Dane and the Norwegian. Here in Southern Missouri and Kansas and Nebraska one encounters the Populist. But you must ride in the smoking-car if you want to do all this. You can't go through America in a palace car and understand the country any more than you can call on the Czar of Russia and get points on the suffering of the people there.

Hiding through some of the regions of the South, where the moonlight whisky, or American vodka, flows, and the white corn is worked up into food, drink, lodging, mirth and thirty days of the "old store" of the country, one may be asked to take a swig from the large bottle, around the neck of which seven or eight tawny mustaches have been already twisted.

You can refuse, however, by stating that your promised a dying mother—anybody's dying mother will do if you want to do it—nothing in the way of liquor; also that you have just taken a large drink.

One also encounters the local farmer everywhere, hard of hand, faded of beard and proud to know the "guard."

Yesterday a middle-aged farmer sat across the aisle from me in the smoking-car. He was dressed up when he left home, but no powder had been on his face, his clothes and his comb or brush had dallied with his locks. Even the walling wind outside was sobbing because it had failed to blow through the jungles of his whiskers.

By and by an old acquaintance came in and was welcomed as a friend is welcomed always by one who has been alone "on the cars" for a fortnight or so.

"How are you, Henry?" said the traveler. "I'm glad to run across you, I declare."

"Middling; just middling, Elias. How are you?"

"Tol'able, thank ye; tol'able."

"Well, ain't you a good way from home?"

"Yes, Henry, but I bin a good deal further'n this."

"Well, well! Where have you been too?"

"Well, it's no secret at our place, Henry, that my woman went away with a farmhand of mine, and I've been to try to see her. You know how most every paper you pick up now has two or three cases like this, 'Gone with the hired man.' I can hear it night and day, Henry. The trucks of the train say it to me. The dinner bells at the way stations jingle it out, and sometimes I can't get to sleep. To-day I've only a red apple and a glass revolver of candy. Here's the revolver now. My liver is inactive, and I feel bad."

"Well, where have you been too?"

"I was afraid she'd went off with the odd horse when I got in for supper, and I hopped on my off one of the evening hauls, and started for the station, eight miles off. I was too late for that train and had to take the next one. But where to? The agent thought the hired man bought two tickets for Murdoch, but wasn't shore about it. I bought for Murdoch, but she'd went away with Arthur."

"I always called him Arthur. He was from Kansas City, he claimed, and led a life of gayety there. He wanted to come on the farm and stiddy down. Well, I knew if



"Here's Your Shawl, Mother."

Arthur worked the way I did a few years it would stiddy him down so that his own mother wouldn't know him. 'Poor boy,' mother said, 'you ain't work him too hard till he gets used to it.' So I let him chore around a good deal, beatin carpets and turnin the wringer, etc., whilst I pulled stumpe and did other light work till I could hardly stand up."

"Arthur knew a little music and could play tunes on the cottage organ with one hand as well or better as he could with both."

"When he wanted a fried chicken or preserves he would tell mother how he had no mother and had been drawn into evil ways by bad men. Did you ever notice, Henry, how even the devil, if he's a married man, would make his wife believe that he was led into his present business by bad, designing men? I'll bet he does just that way, and his wife says to him: 'Sate, you are too popular. Everybody likes you and you hate to refuse 'em, and by and by you step into the path of rectitude.'"

"Arthur could smoke, too, and he would spring up and beat mother peep pertaters whilst I set them all beat out with hard work. I felt kind of foolish about it at first,

but after awhile I said: 'I am supporting mother, and it don't give me time to fondle her so much as I'd like, and I would feel bitter then, too, if some one or 'nother hadn't made me have to pull weeds and haul refuse from the barn all day till I was most dead, and then set round at night so tired that I was like a big unsavory beast, with here a crooked paw on me and hair like a badger.'

"I'd snooze in spite of myself, whilst mother (I always called her mother after Sid was born, but she was just only crowdin' at when she went with the hired man) set and sewed a blue woodpecker onto a felt tidy while Arthur read one of E. P. Roe's works out loud."

"Arthur used to be quite a yomurist, too, and asked mother when she worked on that job whether she 'felt tidy,' and mother would laugh, and I never got onto the joke till yesterday one of the 'Travelin' seems to brighten up a man, I think, sometimes.'"

"Well, did you ever find her?"

"Well, I tell you how it was. I got all worn out and give in up when I saw Kansas City, and thought I'd go to a show one night and try to forget about my trouble. I had mother's shawl along with me always over my arm, for I knew she left in such a hurry that she couldn't provide herself and might need it if she was out much nights."

"Arthur took all of his clothes with him and so that I was to get another team with, but that's neither here nor there. I don't know where it is, but I don't believe mother knew Arthur took it."

"I know how was a throuvillie, with what they call spashettes thrown in it. One man was down for a sort of akobatic thing that was claimed to be the most difficult and dangerous thing that was ever attempted to be done by man or beast. Well, it turned out to be sort of a midair jump from one of these here trapezes to another one, and I seen here a rope and hung there like a cat that's been tread by a dog. He hopped around there and swung away out over the audience. He was dressed in sort of tights, and one of the uhlers sort of lauchin' and said the feller had on an extra light, ne thought. 'My God,' says I, 'will the cuss do such things as that with a jagon him and scarcely anything else?'"

"I then the drum, give a big thump like a blast in a deep well, and the fellow made a long jump, and before I could moller 'Whoa' he lit in the aisle as near as me and you is. The blood squirted out of his nose, and I heard his neck crack, and the doctor that looked at him sez, 'e'."

"Take him to his home; he is dead," sez's. He has no home, sez the doctor my agor. 'Here, Maud,' he sez, 'where shall we send him to?'"

"It's none of Maud's business where he goes to," sez another girl with a pair of eyelashes and a coat of pink whitewash on her as far as the eye could reach. Her name was Little Fussy, they sez. 'We've been mean two' of the county, one may be asked to take a swig from the large bottle, around the neck of which seven or eight tawny mustaches have been already twisted."

"You can refuse, however, by stating that your promised a dying mother—anybody's dying mother will do if you want to do it—nothing in the way of liquor; also that you have just taken a large drink."

One also encounters the local farmer everywhere, hard of hand, faded of beard and proud to know the "guard."

Yesterday a middle-aged farmer sat across the aisle from me in the smoking-car. He was dressed up when he left home, but no powder had been on his face, his clothes and his comb or brush had dallied with his locks. Even the walling wind outside was sobbing because it had failed to blow through the jungles of his whiskers.

By and by an old acquaintance came in and was welcomed as a friend is welcomed always by one who has been alone "on the cars" for a fortnight or so.

"How are you, Henry?" said the traveler. "I'm glad to run across you, I declare."

"Middling; just middling, Elias. How are you?"

"Tol'able, thank ye; tol'able."

"Well, ain't you a good way from home?"

"Yes, Henry, but I bin a good deal further'n this."

"Well, well! Where have you been too?"

"Well, it's no secret at our place, Henry, that my woman went away with a farmhand of mine, and I've been to try to see her. You know how most every paper you pick up now has two or three cases like this, 'Gone with the hired man.' I can hear it night and day, Henry. The trucks of the train say it to me. The dinner bells at the way stations jingle it out, and sometimes I can't get to sleep. To-day I've only a red apple and a glass revolver of candy. Here's the revolver now. My liver is inactive, and I feel bad."

"Well, where have you been too?"

"I was afraid she'd went off with the odd horse when I got in for supper, and I hopped on my off one of the evening hauls, and started for the station, eight miles off. I was too late for that train and had to take the next one. But where to? The agent thought the hired man bought two tickets for Murdoch, but wasn't shore about it. I bought for Murdoch, but she'd went away with Arthur."

"I always called him Arthur. He was from Kansas City, he claimed, and led a life of gayety there. He wanted to come on the farm and stiddy down. Well, I knew if

Arthur worked the way I did a few years it would stiddy him down so that his own mother wouldn't know him. 'Poor boy,' mother said, 'you ain't work him too hard till he gets used to it.' So I let him chore around a good deal, beatin carpets and turnin the wringer, etc., whilst I pulled stumpe and did other light work till I could hardly stand up."

"Arthur knew a little music and could play tunes on the cottage organ with one hand as well or better as he could with both."

"When he wanted a fried chicken or preserves he would tell mother how he had no mother and had been drawn into evil ways by bad men. Did you ever notice, Henry, how even the devil, if he's a married man, would make his wife believe that he was led into his present business by bad, designing men? I'll bet he does just that way, and his wife says to him: 'Sate, you are too popular. Everybody likes you and you hate to refuse 'em, and by and by you step into the path of rectitude.'"

"Arthur could smoke, too, and he would spring up and beat mother peep pertaters whilst I set them all beat out with hard work. I felt kind of foolish about it at first,

but after awhile I said: 'I am supporting mother, and it don't give me time to fondle her so much as I'd like, and I would feel bitter then, too, if some one or 'nother hadn't made me have to pull weeds and haul refuse from the barn all day till I was most dead, and then set round at night so tired that I was like a big unsavory beast, with here a crooked paw on me and hair like a badger.'

"I'd snooze in spite of myself, whilst mother (I always called her mother after Sid was born, but she was just only crowdin' at when she went with the hired man) set and sewed a blue woodpecker onto a felt tidy while Arthur read one of E. P. Roe's works out loud."

"Arthur used to be quite a yomurist, too, and asked mother when she worked on that job whether she 'felt tidy,' and mother would laugh, and I never got onto the joke till yesterday one of the 'Travelin' seems to brighten up a man, I think, sometimes.'"

"Well, did you ever find her?"

"Well, I tell you how it was. I got all worn out and give in up when I saw Kansas City, and thought I'd go to a show one night and try to forget about my trouble. I had mother's shawl along with me always over my arm, for I knew she left in such a hurry that she couldn't provide herself and might need it if she was out much nights."

"Arthur took all of his clothes with him and so that I was to get another team with, but that's neither here nor there. I don't know where it is, but I don't believe mother knew Arthur took it."

"I know how was a throuvillie, with what they call spashettes thrown in it. One man was down for a sort of akobatic thing that was claimed to be the most difficult and dangerous thing that was ever attempted to be done by man or beast. Well, it turned out to be sort of a midair jump from one of these here trapezes to another one, and I seen here a rope and hung there like a cat that's been tread by a dog. He hopped around there and swung away out over the audience. He was dressed in sort of tights, and one of the uhlers sort of lauchin' and said the feller had on an extra light, ne thought. 'My God,' says I, 'will the cuss do such things as that with a jagon him and scarcely anything else?'"

"I then the drum, give a big thump like a blast in a deep well, and the fellow made a long jump, and before I could moller 'Whoa' he lit in the aisle as near as me and you is. The blood squirted out of his nose, and I heard his neck crack, and the doctor that looked at him sez, 'e'."

"Take him to his home; he is dead," sez's. He has no home, sez the doctor my agor. 'Here, Maud,' he sez, 'where shall we send him to?'"

"It's none of Maud's business where he goes to," sez another girl with a pair of eyelashes and a coat of pink whitewash on her as far as the eye could reach. Her name was Little Fussy, they sez. 'We've been mean two' of the county, one may be asked to take a swig from the large bottle, around the neck of which seven or eight tawny mustaches have been already twisted."

"You can refuse, however, by stating that your promised a dying mother—anybody's dying mother will do if you want to do it—nothing in the way of liquor; also that you have just taken a large drink."

One also encounters the local farmer everywhere, hard of hand, faded of beard and proud to know the "guard."

Yesterday a middle-aged farmer sat across the aisle from me in the smoking-car. He was dressed up when he left home, but no powder had been on his face, his clothes and his comb or brush had dallied with his locks. Even the walling wind outside was sobbing because it had failed to blow through the jungles of his whiskers.

By and by an old acquaintance came in and was welcomed as a friend is welcomed always by one who has been alone "on the cars" for a fortnight or so.

"How are you, Henry?" said the traveler. "I'm glad to run across you, I declare."

"Middling; just middling, Elias. How are you?"

"Tol'able, thank ye; tol'able."

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

FUN AT A GLANCE.



INTERFERING WITH BUSINESS.

Tenderfoot: Don't you see that man killing all those people? Why don't you stop him?

Aunt Fanny: Stop him! Ma! Well, I guess not, pardner. Why, don't you see, he's the coroner!

Tenderfoot: How was that, vauvillie, with what they call spashettes thrown in it. One man was down for a sort of akobatic thing that was claimed to be the most difficult and dangerous thing that was ever attempted to be done by man or beast. Well, it turned out to be sort of a midair jump from one of these here trapezes to another one, and I seen here a rope and hung there like a cat that's been tread by a dog. He hopped around there and swung away out over the audience. He was dressed in sort of tights, and one of the uhlers sort of lauchin' and said the feller had on an extra light, ne thought. 'My God,' says I, 'will the cuss do such things as that with a jagon him and scarcely anything else?'"

I then the drum, give a big thump like a blast in a deep well, and the fellow made a long jump, and before I could moller 'Whoa' he lit in the aisle as near as me and you is. The blood squirted out of his nose, and I heard his neck crack, and the doctor that looked at him sez, 'e'."

Take him to his home; he is dead," sez's. He has no home, sez the doctor my agor. 'Here, Maud,' he sez, 'where shall we send him to?'"

It's none of Maud's business where he goes to," sez another girl with a pair of eyelashes and a coat of pink whitewash on her as far as the eye could reach. Her name was Little Fussy, they sez. 'We've been mean two' of the county, one may be asked to take a swig from the large bottle, around the neck of which seven or eight tawny mustaches have been already twisted."

You can refuse, however, by stating that your promised a dying mother—anybody's dying mother will do if you want to do it—nothing in the way of liquor; also that you have just taken a large drink."

One also encounters the local farmer everywhere, hard of hand, faded of beard and proud to know the "guard."

Yesterday a middle-aged farmer sat across the aisle from me in the smoking-car. He was dressed up when he left home, but no powder had been on his face, his clothes and his comb or brush had dallied with his locks. Even the walling wind outside was sobbing because it had failed to blow through the jungles of his whiskers.

By and by an old acquaintance came in and was welcomed as a friend is welcomed always by one who has been alone "on the cars" for a fortnight or so.

"How are you, Henry?" said the traveler. "I'm glad to run across you, I declare."

"Middling; just middling, Elias. How are you?"

"Tol'able, thank ye; tol'able."

"Well, ain't you a good way from home?"

"Yes, Henry, but I bin a good deal further'n this."

"Well, well! Where have you been too?"

"Well, it's no secret at our place, Henry, that my woman went away with a farmhand of mine, and I've been to try to see her. You know how most every paper you pick up now has two or three cases like this, 'Gone with the hired man.' I can hear it night and day, Henry. The trucks of the train say it to me. The dinner bells at the way stations jingle it out, and sometimes I can't get to sleep. To-day I've only a red apple and a glass revolver of candy. Here's the revolver now. My liver is inactive, and I feel bad."

"Well, where have you been too?"

"I was afraid she'd went off with the odd horse when I got in for supper, and I hopped on my off one of the evening hauls, and started for the station, eight miles off. I was too late for that train and had to take the next one. But where to? The agent thought the hired man bought two tickets for Murdoch, but wasn't shore about it. I bought for Murdoch, but she'd went away with Arthur."

"I always called him Arthur. He was from Kansas City, he claimed, and led a life of gayety there. He wanted to come on the farm and stiddy down. Well, I knew if

Arthur worked the way I did a few years it would stiddy him down so that his own mother wouldn't know him. 'Poor boy,' mother said, 'you ain't work him too hard till he gets used to it.' So I let him chore around a good deal, beatin carpets and turnin the wringer, etc., whilst I pulled stumpe and did other light work till I could hardly stand up."

"Arthur knew a little music and could play tunes on the cottage organ with one hand as well or better as he could with both."

"When he wanted a fried chicken or preserves he would tell mother how he had no mother and had been drawn into evil ways by bad men. Did you ever notice, Henry, how even the devil, if he's a married man, would make his wife believe that he was led into his present business by bad, designing men? I'll bet he does just that way, and his wife says to him: 'Sate, you are too popular. Everybody likes you and you hate to refuse 'em, and by and by you step into the path of rectitude.'"

"Arthur could smoke, too, and he would spring up and beat mother peep pertaters whilst I set them all beat out with hard work. I felt kind of foolish about it at first,

but after awhile I said: 'I am supporting mother, and it don't give me time to fondle her so much as I'd like, and I would feel bitter then, too, if some one or 'nother hadn't made me have to pull weeds and haul refuse from the barn all day till I was most dead, and then set round at night so tired that I was like a big unsavory beast, with here a crooked paw on me and hair like a badger.'

I'd snooze in spite of myself, whilst mother (I always called her mother after Sid was born, but she was just only crowdin' at when she went with the hired man) set and sewed a blue woodpecker onto a felt tidy while Arthur read one of E. P. Roe's works out loud."

Arthur used to be quite a yomurist, too, and asked mother when she worked on that job whether she 'felt tidy,' and mother would laugh, and I never got onto the joke till yesterday one of the 'Travelin' seems to brighten up a man, I think, sometimes.'"

Well, did you ever find her?"

Well, I tell you how it was. I got all worn out and give in up when I saw Kansas City, and thought I'd go to a show one night and try to forget about my trouble. I had mother's shawl along with me always over my arm, for I knew she left in such a hurry that she couldn't provide herself and might need it if she was out much nights."

Arthur took all of his clothes with him and so that I was to get another team with, but that's neither here nor there. I don't know where it is, but I don't believe mother knew Arthur took it."

I know how was a throuvillie, with what they call spashettes thrown in it. One man was down for a sort of akobatic thing that was claimed to be the most difficult and dangerous thing that was ever attempted to be done by man or beast. Well, it turned out to be sort of a midair jump from one of these here trapezes to another one, and I seen here a rope and hung there like a cat that's been tread by a dog. He hopped around there and swung away out over the audience. He was dressed in sort of tights, and one of the uhlers sort of lauchin' and said the feller had on an extra light, ne thought. 'My God,' says I, 'will the cuss do such things as that with a jagon him and scarcely anything else?'"

I then the drum, give a big thump like a blast in a deep well, and the fellow made a long jump, and before I could moller 'Whoa' he lit in the aisle as near as me and you is. The blood squirted out of his nose, and I heard his neck crack, and the doctor that looked at him sez, 'e'."

Take him to his home; he is dead," sez's. He has no home, sez the doctor my agor. 'Here, Maud,' he sez, 'where shall we send him to?'"

It's none of Maud's business where he goes to," sez another girl with a pair of eyelashes and a coat of pink whitewash on her as far as the eye could reach. Her name was Little Fussy, they sez. 'We've been mean two' of the county, one may be asked to take a swig from the large bottle, around the neck of which seven or eight tawny mustaches have been already twisted."

You can refuse, however, by stating that your promised a dying mother—anybody's dying mother will do if you want to do it—nothing in the way of liquor; also that you have just taken a large drink."

One also encounters the local farmer everywhere, hard of hand, faded of beard and proud to know the "guard."

Yesterday a middle-aged farmer sat across the aisle from me in the smoking-car. He was dressed up when he left home, but no powder had been on his face, his clothes and his comb or brush had dallied with his locks. Even the walling wind outside was sobbing because it had failed to blow through the jungles of his whiskers.

By and by an old acquaintance came in and was welcomed as a friend is welcomed always by one who has been alone "on the cars" for a fortnight or so.

"How are you, Henry?" said the traveler. "I'm glad to run across you, I declare."

"Middling; just middling, Elias. How are you?"

"Tol'able, thank ye; tol'able."

"Well, ain't you a good way from home?"

"Yes, Henry, but I bin a good deal further'n this."

"Well, well! Where have you been too?"

"Well, it's no secret at our place, Henry, that my woman went away with a farmhand of mine, and I've been to try to see her. You know how most every paper you pick up now has two or three cases like this, 'Gone with the hired man.' I can hear it night and day, Henry. The trucks of the train say it to me. The dinner bells at the way stations jingle it out, and sometimes I can't get to sleep. To-day I've only a red apple and a glass revolver of candy. Here's the revolver now. My liver is inactive, and I feel bad."

"Well, where have you been too?"

"I was afraid she'd went off with the odd horse when I got in for supper, and I hopped on my off one of the evening hauls, and started for the station, eight miles off. I was too late for that train and had to take the next one. But where to? The agent thought the hired man bought two tickets for Murdoch, but wasn't shore about it. I bought for Murdoch, but she'd went away with Arthur."

"I always called him Arthur. He was from Kansas City, he claimed, and led a life of gayety there. He wanted to come on the farm and stiddy down. Well, I knew if

Arthur worked the way I did a few years it would stiddy him down so that his own mother wouldn't know him. 'Poor boy,' mother said, 'you ain't work him too hard till he gets used to it.' So I let him chore around a good deal, beatin carpets and turnin the wringer, etc., whilst I pulled stumpe and did other light work till I could hardly stand up."

"Arthur knew a little music and could play tunes on the cottage organ with one hand as well or better as he could with both."

"When he wanted a fried chicken or preserves he would tell mother how he had no mother and had been drawn into evil ways by bad men. Did you ever notice, Henry, how even the devil, if he's a married man, would make his wife believe that he was led into his present business by bad, designing men? I'll bet he does just that way, and his wife says to him: 'Sate, you are too popular. Everybody likes you and you hate to refuse 'em, and by and by you step into the path of rectitude.'"

"Arthur could smoke, too, and he would spring up and beat mother peep pertaters whilst I set them all beat out with hard work. I felt kind of foolish about it at first,

but after awhile I said: 'I am supporting mother, and it don't give me time to fondle her so much as I'd like, and I would feel bitter then, too, if some one or 'nother hadn't made me have to pull weeds and haul refuse from the barn all day till I was most dead, and then set round at night so tired that I was like a big unsavory beast, with here a crooked paw on me and hair like a badger.'

I'd snooze in spite of myself, whilst mother (I always called her mother after Sid was born, but she was just only crowdin' at when she went with the hired man) set and sewed a blue woodpecker onto a felt tidy while Arthur read one of E. P. Roe's works out loud."

Arthur used to be quite a yomurist, too, and asked mother when she worked on that job whether she 'felt tidy,' and mother would laugh, and I never got onto the joke till yesterday one of the 'Travelin' seems to brighten up a man, I think, sometimes.'"

Well, did you ever find her?"

Well, I tell you how it was. I got all worn out and give in up when I saw Kansas City, and thought I'd go to a show one night and try to forget about my trouble. I had mother's shawl along with me always over my arm, for I knew she left in such a hurry that she couldn't provide herself and might need it if she was out much nights."

Arthur took all of his clothes with him and so that I was to get another team with, but that's neither here nor there. I don't know where it is, but I don't believe mother knew Arthur took it."

I know how was a throuvillie, with what they call spashettes thrown in it. One man was down for a sort of akobatic thing that was claimed to be the most difficult and dangerous thing that was ever attempted to be done by man or beast. Well, it turned out to be sort of a midair jump from one of these here trapezes to another one, and I seen here a rope and hung there like a cat that's been tread by a dog. He hopped around there and swung away out over the audience. He was dressed in sort of tights, and one of the uhlers sort of lauchin' and said the feller had on an extra light, ne thought. 'My God,' says I, 'will the cuss do such things as that with a jagon him and scarcely anything else?'"

I then the drum, give a big thump like a blast in a deep well, and the fellow made a long jump, and before I could moller 'Whoa' he lit in the aisle as near as me and you is. The blood squirted out of his nose, and I heard his neck crack, and the doctor that looked at him sez, 'e'."

Take him to his home; he is dead," sez's. He has no home, sez the doctor my agor. 'Here, Maud,' he sez, 'where shall we send him to?'"

It's none of Maud's business where he goes to," sez another girl with a pair of eyelashes and a coat of pink whitewash on her as far as the eye could reach. Her name was Little Fussy, they sez. 'We've been mean two' of the county, one may be asked to take a swig from the large bottle, around the neck of which seven or eight tawny mustaches have been already twisted."

You can refuse, however, by stating that your promised a dying mother—anybody's dying mother will do if you want to do it—nothing in the way of liquor; also that you have just taken a large drink."

One also encounters the local farmer everywhere, hard of hand, faded of beard and proud to know the "guard."

Yesterday a middle-aged farmer sat across the aisle from me in the smoking-car. He was dressed up when he left home, but no powder had been on his face, his clothes and his comb or brush had dallied with his locks. Even the walling wind outside was sobbing because it had failed to blow through the jungles of his whiskers.